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THE NATIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF INDIA

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JAGDISH SARAN SHARMA
M.A. (Hist.), Dip. Lib. Sc. (Delhi,) M.A. Lib. Sc.
Ph. D. Lib. Sc. (Michigan, U.S.A.)
University Librarian-cum-Professor of Library Science
and Head, Department of Library Science,
Panjab University Library,
Chandigarh.

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Dedicated
to the following *Shloka*
of the *Bhagvadgita*
which not only inspires me
but also guides me
during all those moments
I am engaged in writing
reference books of this nature

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।
मा कर्म फल हेतुर्भूर्मा ते सङ्गो ऽस्त्वकर्मणि ।।

अ० २, श्लो ४७

karmany eva 'dhikaras te
ma phalesu kadacana
ma karmaphalahetur bhur
ma te sango 'stvakarmani

(To action alone hast thou a right and never at all to its fruits : let not the fruits of action be thy motive ; neither let there be in thee any attachment to inaction).

—Transliteration and translation
by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

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INTRODUCTION

India is one of the most ancient countries of the world. It has to its credit literary heritage and a long chequered history, the one as rich as the other has been ancient. There lived and worked great *litterateurs*, artists, diplomats, martyrs, warriors and kings, who made tremendous and lasting contribution in their respective fields of endeavour. Surprisingly enough, no account of their lives and thoughts is available in any single volume of reference work and research scholars feel handicapped for want of it. It is to fill this lacuna that an attempt has been made in this work to bring together information about the life and thought of those well-known Indians who played vital roles in the history of this country. This publication covers about five thousand years dating from the remote past and extending to the present day and it contains nearly five thousand entries. The brief biographical sketches arranged alphabetically include their dates of birth and death, profession, summary of renowned events of their lives and publications, if any, by those of latter-day fame. Those listed include the great men belonging to all walks of life, emperors. kings, warriors, *litterateurs*, sportsmen, artists, diplomats, statesmen, national leaders, martyrs and others. For the sake of brevity only concise biographies have been given. Necessarily these are highly selective; selected for such treatment are the few whose lives are an integral element in their fame and are moreover significant for posterity. They have already left their impress on the sands of time and have helped to shape the life and thought of the Indian people. An additional principle of selection has been the possible use that the listed names and data assembled about them would have for research scholars.

In some cases in spite of the author's best efforts essential information such as the date of birth or death could not be found. Where data have been conjectural, or inauthentic a space has been left alongside of it.

Criteria of Selection

The main criterion of including entries in this work has been uniform and only those biographical sketches have been included who have grèat impact on the life and thought of the Indian people. Another important reason of their inclusion is that the brief life-sketches of these people will help research scholars to pursue further research. The author will be amply rewarded if his efforts prove useful for future researchers in their fields of specialization.

Cross-references

Both foreign and Indian authors have spelt the names of the persons included in this study differently at different places in their books. A few of them have become barely recognizable because, especially after 1947, these spellings have been as radically revised and consciously Indianized, as they had been altered in our earlier age in order to adjust them to the phonetic values, often privately interpreted, of an alien *lingua franca*. To avoid confusion in the cases of such spellings, proper names have been spelt according to current usage; variant spellings have been inter-connected through cross-references.

Index

At the end, a comprehensive index compiled on Dictionary Catalogue method has been given and it serves as a key to the entire work. It includes names of places, persons, and any other related information appearing in the text. The references from the index to the text are made by the page number.

Acknowledgements

In a work like this where isolated pieces of information are gathered from thousands of sources, it is almost impossible to thank everybody by name individually, but I am grateful to all those authors, editors of books, newspapers and periodicals that I have freely drawn upon. I am especially indebted to my worthy Vice-Chancellor, Padma Bhushan Shri Suraj Bhan ji, for having encouraged me to carry on my research work after office hours. I also thank Principal K. L. Malhotra, an eminent teacher of history, for his valuable suggestions and advice.

My thanks are also due to Professor I.D. Sharma for his valuable suggestions and advice on matters concerning my literary pursuits. To Shri O. P. Ghai, the Chairman, Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., I am thankful for his enlightened attitude in undertaking the publication of a reference work of this nature.

Turning to my colleagues in the Panjab University Library, I thank Shri D. R. Grover, who assisted me in reading the proofs, and Shri S. S. Pal for his secretarial assistance in neatly typing the manuscript.

Chandigarh,
24th March, 1971.

Jagdish Saran Sharma

A

ABDUL ALI, DIN MOHAMED (1929-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound he received during a police firing at Nagpada, Bombay, on February 23, 1946, while he was participating in the demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

ABDUL MAJID (-1968), Foot-ball player of Orissa, played for all-India Victory Tournament, 1945; Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta; represented India at Asian Games, 1952.

ABDUL REHMAN (11th century A.D.) Hindi poet, is well-known for his book *Sandeshrasak*. He wrote this narrative poetry telling a story of love and tenderness. *Sandeshrasak* stands as a masterpiece of unrequited tragic love and Abdul Rehman can rightly be called a great poet of the early period in the development of Hindi.

ABDULLA, ABDUL KADAR (1921-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound he received in a police firing at Bombay on February 22, 1946, while participating in demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

ABDULLA, SAFI (1933-1946), martyr, died of police bullet fired at Fort, Bombay, on February 22, 1946, was supporting demonstrators expressing public support to the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

ABDURRAHAMAN, MUHAMMAD ( ), Moplah leader, and freedom fighter.

ABHEDANANDA, *SWAMI* (1866-1939), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b*. on October 2, 1866, in an enlightened family at Aheeritola in Calcutta. His original name was Kaliprasad Chandra. A privileged colleague of Sri Ramakrishna at

Dakshineswar, later became instrumental in the fulfilment of the divine mission of that great soul. Great preacher and persuasive speaker, he died on September 8, 1939.

ABHIMANYU, son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadra and known by the metronymic Saubhadra. He killed Lakshmana, the son of Duryodhana, on the second day of the great battle of the *Mahabharata,* but on the thirteenth day he himself fell fighting heroically against fearful odds. He was very handsome. His wife was Uttara, daughter of the Raja of Virata. His son, Parikshit, succeeded the throne of Hastinapura.

ABUL FAZAL (1554-1602), Minister and Adviser to the Mughal Emperor Akbar, a man of profound learning and commanding intellect, he wrote *Akbar Namah* and *Ain-i-Akbari* among the earliest chronicles of its kind of Akbar's rule and his court. Some historians believe that Abul Fazal influenced Akbar's subsequent religious views. On August 12, 1602, while on his way from Deccan to Agra he was assassinated by Bir Singh, the Bundhel chief of Orchha as directed by Akbar's son, Prince Salim, who was then in revolt against his father.

ACHARI, ARUMUGAM (-1942), martyr, *b.* Devakottai, District Ramnad, Tamil Nadu. Died of a police bullet at a firing in Devakottai on August 17, 1942, while taking part in the Quit India Movement.

ACHARI, SURYANARAYAN (1888-1943), martyr, *b.* village Belgutti, District Shimoga, Mysore. Arrested for killing Sub-Inspector of Police and the Tehsildar of Shikarpur in the Quit India Movement and was sentenced to death. Executed on March 9, 1943.

ACHARYA, CHINTAMANI (1891-1957), author of more than ten books in Oriya.

ACHARYA, KUSUM LAL (-1942), martyr, *b.* Barkhona, District Purnea, Bihar. Died following a brutal assault by soldiers and policemen at the Dhamdaha police station on August 25, 1942, during the Quit India Movement.

ACHINT RAM, LALA (1898-1961), Congressman and social worker, *b.* August 1898, at village Kot Mohammad Khan, District Amritsar. As freedom fighter was imprisoned in 1930, 1932, 1939, 1940 and 1942-45; member Executive of the All India States' Peoples' Conference, Congress Working Committee and All India Congress Committee. *d.* November 30, 1961.

ADALJA, TARACHANDRA POPATLAL (1887-), Author of more than twenty-five books in Gujarati.

ADAMJI, MOHAMED HUSSAIN (1924-1946), martyr, was killed in police firing on February 22, 1946, on demonstrators expressing support for revolt by the Royal Indian Navy ratings.

ADBHUTANANDA, *SWAMI* (-1920), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna. His given name was Rakhturam, later known as Latu Maharaj, born in District Chapra in Bihar, his early life is obscure. An unconscious teacher, he exerted a tremendous but unintended effect on his followers. *d.* on April 24, 1920.

ADHIKARI, BISHNUPADA (1919-1930), martyr, *b.* village Mirjapur, District Midnapur, West Bengal. Died following brutal assault by police during the Salt Satyagraha agitation.

ADVAITANANDA, *SWAMI* (1818-1909), *b.* village jagaddal, Twenty-four Parganas, but usually he lived in Sinthi near Calcutta. After the death of his wife, Gopal Chandra Ghose (his pre-monastic name) became a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna and took to a life of monastic seclusion. Revered as

a doyen among disciples, Swami Advaitananda lived to a ripe old age during which he paid a visit to traditional pilgrim centres like Kedarnath, Badrinarayan and Hardwar in the North, Dwarka in the West, and Rameshwaram in the South. *d*. on December 28, 1909, at the age of eighty-one.

AGAKHAN, AGA SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH (1875-1958), the head of the Ismaili Muhammedans all over the world, he had in particular a significant following in East Africa, Central Asia and India. Guest at the 1902 Coronation in Britain, he was made G. C. I. E. in that year having earlier in 1898 been granted a K. C. I. E., Member Governor-General's Legislative Council, led the Indian delegation to the League of Nations in September 1937. Ismailis celebrated Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate in 1945. Passed away in 1958. A consistent protagonist of British Government's claim to authority in India.

AGALAWE, MARUTI (1922-1943), a martyr, . village Kurli, district Belgaum, Mysore. Was killed in a 1943 police action near Khadaklar in connection with the Quit India Movement.

AGARKAR, GOPAL GANESH (1856-1895), A social reformer, journalist, and a thorough-going nationalist. An enemy of humbug, and pretension, he was given to fearless and untrammelled advocacy which he, however, reserved for causes of equality and social justice. In July 1882, was involved with B. G. Tilak in a defamation case that the Dewan of Kolhapur brought against them.

AGARWALA, VASUDEV SHARAN ( ), scholar and orientalist, author of more than fifteen books both in Hindi and English.

AGASTYA (3000 B. C.), A legendry figure from Sanskrit and Tamil in Indian literature, he is believed to be the earliest

Aryan to found a colony in the Deccan and to have subdued the sea pirates in Peninsular India but judging from *Apasthamba's Sutras* (500 B.C.), Panini's *Mahabhashya* (700 B. C.), and Kautilya's *Arthashastra* (400 B.C.), that he probably lived three thousand years before Christ.

AGHARKAR, SHANKAR PURUSHOTTAM (1884-) noted scientist, was born on November 18, 1884. Educated at Bombay and Berlin universities, he was Rashbehary Ghosh Professor of Botany, at Calcutta University (1941-46), Hon. General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association (1924-35); and Hon. Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India (1935-45). He has to his credit numerous papers on various aspects of Botany in scientific periodicals.

AGNIMITRA Son of Pushya-mitra-the founder of the Sunga Dynasty, which pioneered the revival of Hinduism leading to its golden age under the Guptas, was a great patron of art and learning. Kalidasa, a great Sanskrit dramatist, is said to have lived during his reign. Agnimitra, conquered Vedarbha for his father and became his Viceroy in Vidisa. A figure made up of part myth and part history, he ascended to the throne late in life and according to the *Puranas*, ruled only for eight years.

AGRAWAL, PREM PRAKASH (1922-1942), martyr, *b*. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. Died during police action at Moradabad during the Quit India Movement.

AHALYA (mythological), wife of the Rishi Gautama, and a very beautiful woman. In the *Ramayana*, it is stated that she was the first woman made by Brahma, and that he gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra, who had to suffer for his adultry. One version of the *Ramayana* represents her as knowing the god and being flattered by his condescension, but another version states that the god assumed the form of her husband, and so deceived her. Another story is that Indra secured the help of the moon, who assumed the-

form of a cock and crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning's devotions, when Indra went in and took his place. Gautama expelled Ahlaya from his hermitage, and deprived her of her prerogative of being the most beautiful woman in the world, or, according to another statement, he rendered her invisible. She was restored to her natural state by Rama and reconciled to her husband. This seduction is explained mythically by Kumarila Bhatta as Indra (the sun) carrying away the shades of night the name Ahalya by a strained etymology, being made to signify "night".

AHALYA BAI (1735-1795 A.D.), ruler of Indore (1765) Hailing from peasant stock, she married Prince Khandarao, the heir apparent. At Royal Command Khandarao was killed fighting in the Third Battle of Panipat (1761). Ahalya Bai was a saintly ruler regarded by people as an incarnation. A pious and saintly ruler, she assiduously cultivated the arts of peace, building several roads, forts, temples, almshouses all over her kingdom. Famed, just and outstanding ruler of the eighteenth century India, bid fair to the traditional mantle of Vikramaditya.

AHEER, KISAN (1917-1946), a martyr, born at Walva, District Sangli, Maharashtra. Died when police fired on freedom fighters who were engaged in destroying Government communications during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

AHMAD *SIR* SYED (1817-1898), a Muslim leader *b.* April 17, 1817 in Delhi. A Syed by birth, he entered Government service in 1837 and he rendered faithful service to the British at Bijnor during the 1857 "Mutiny", member of Legislative Council, N.W.F.P. ; additional member, Governor -General's Legislative Council 1878-1882. He commended to Muslims (i) the importance of a liberal education on the Western pattern and (ii) loyalty to the British empire. For these reasons he founded M.A.O. College at Aligarh.

AHMADULLAH (1808-1881), a martyr, *b.* 1808, at Patna, Bihar. He was arrested in 1857 in connection with the

Wahabi Movement and sentenced to death on February 27, 1865. On appeal, death sentence was commuted to transportation for life and forfeiture of all property. Was deported to the Andaman Islands in June 1865 where he died on November 21, 1881 unattended.

AICH, KALIPADA (1920-1943), martyr ; sentenced to death in April 1943 accused of conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery. Died on the gallows in the Madras Penitentiary on September 27, 1943.

AIYANGAR, SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN (1887-1920), Mathematician ; Fellow, Royal Society, 1918 ; First Indian Fellow, Trinity College, London, 1918. Died on April 26, 1920.

AIYAR, K. BALASUBRAMANIA (1892-1970), Member, Editorial Committee, Oriental Manuscripts Library and Trustee, Music Academy, Madras ; M.L.C., Madras, 1952-68 ; Director, Indian Bank, 1925 ; Treasurer of Reception Committee, A.I.C.C., Madras, 1937. Died on September 30, 1970.

AIYAR, K.V. SURYANARAYANDA (1893-1970), First Advocate General, Kerala, and President, Kerala Advocates' Association. Died on July 18, 1970.

AIYAR, MAHARAJAPURAM VISHWANATHA (1896-1970), Karnatic Vocalist, recipient of President's Award in Music, 1955. Madras Music Academy made him Sangeetha Kalanidhi" in 1954. *d.* April 4, 1970.

AIYER, ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI (1883-1954), an advocate, later Advocate-General of Madras 1929-43. A member of the Constituent Assembly who took notable part in drafting of free India's Constitution (1951).

AIYER, *SIR* C.P. RAMASWAMI (1789-1966), administrator and an ex-Congressman. He started his political career by taking active part in the Home Rule agitation launched by

Mrs. Annie Besant in 1915 and signed the Passive Resistance pledge. President of the Indian National Congress appointed him as one of Secretaries of the Congress ; a delegate to the League of Nations, 1926-27, and to the Round Table Conference, 1930-31. Travancore University Vice-Chancellor 1953 and was Dewan of Travancore 1936-47. Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University 1955-1956, Chairman of the Committee on the reforms of Hindu Temples in 1961.

AJAIB, SINGH (-1940), martyr, *b.* at village Nandpur, district Amritsar, Punjab. He was tried by court martial for refusing to go overseas on military service. Was executed by a firing squad in July, 1940.

AJAIB SINGH (-1944), martyr, born at village Kallah, district Amritsar, Punjab. Active freedom fighter sentenced to death on charge of spying for an "enemy power", died on the gallows in the Delhi Central Jail on August 24, 1944.

AJATSHATRU, son of Bimbasara, and devout Buddhist. After having deposed his father, he conquered Kashi from Prasenjit and the Lichchavi republic of North Bihar. Bimbasara had his capital at Girivraja, but Ajatshatru fortified a place on the confluence of the Ganges and the Sone rivers which became the capital of his son, Udayan, and came to be known as Pataliputra. A patron of learning and arts, the empire of Magadha attained great fame during his reign from 491-459 B.C. Lord Buddha died in the sixth year of Ajatshatru's reign.

AJGAONKAR, JAGANNATH RAGHUNATH (1879-1955), Biographer and author of more than thirty books mostly in Marathi. Prominent among them *Maharashtra Kavi Charitra,* 8 parts (1907-27) ; *Adyakavi Jnandev,* (1923) ; *Namdev Maharaj,* (1927) ; *Santa Shreshtha Tukaram* (1935) ; *Maharashtra Santa Kavayitri,* (1939).

AJIT SINGH (1904-1930), a martyr, *b*. village Nagwan, district Uttarkashi, Uttar Pradesh. While taking part in the agitation against forest laws imposed by the British was fired upon by police and died.

AJUDYANATHA, PANDIT (1840-1892), *b*. 8th April. He was associated with the Indian National Congress, the *Indian Herald*, and the *Indian Union*. First native member of the NWFP Legislative Council, and also a leading member of the Senate of Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. *d*. 11th Jaunary, 1892.

AKANATH (1915-1942), martyr, *b*. Poona, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound at police firing in connection with Quit India Movement at Poona on August 11, 1942.

AKBAR (1542-1605), Mogul emperor of India and was grandson of Babar. Reign 1556 to 1605 he succeeded his father Humayun, under a regent. As a youth he learned the rigorous arts of war, and tiring of the regency, he asserted (1560) his full imperial authority. Under his inspired command the Mogul armies gradually enlarged his original domain in N. Central India to include Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and nearly all of Indian Peninsular north of the Godavari river. He unified this vast state through administrative and fiscal reforms. He defeated the Rajputs, fearsome warriors and a formidable enemy at this time, and then entered into alliances with them. Although himself unlettered, Akbar's courts at Delhi, Agra, and later Fatehpur Sikri were great centres of arts, letters and learning. At his sumptuous courts, philosopher-king, was surrounded himself with Moslem divines, Brahmans and Jains. A passion for spiritual certainty and disillusionment with orthodox Islam (while being a great lover of Persian civilization) led him to promulgate in 1582 the Din-i-Ilahi (divine faith), an eclectic creed derived from Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity. This simple, tolerant, monotheistic cult, which had Akbar for its prophet, provoked reactions of outraged Moslems. The Din-i-Ilahi never had any popular following outside the court and disappeared after Akbar's death.

AKHANDANANDA, *SWAMI* (1864-1937), a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* on 30th September 30, 1864, in Calcutta. His family name was Gangadhar Ghatak. He greatly interested himself in famine relief work and in the care of orphans, in May 1898 at Mahula. Unobtrusively, he set to village work at Santragachhi. Vice-President of Ramakrishna Mission in 1925, President in March 1934, *d.* Belur Math on February 7, 1937, at the age of 71.

AKRURA (mythological), a Yadava and uncle of Krishna. He was son of Swa-phalka and Gandini. It was he who took Krishna and Balram to Mathura when the former broke the great bow. He is chiefly noted as being the holder of the Syamantaka gem.

AKUTI (mythological), a daughter of Manu Swayambhuva and Shatrupa, whom he gave to the patriarch Ruchi. She bore twins, Yojna, and Dakshina, who became husband and wife and had twelve sons, the deities called Yamas.

ALAGIRISAMI, G. (1923-1970), distinguished journalist, playwright and short story writer, was born on June 9, 1923 at Idaiseval, in the Southern district of Tirunelvely. Sincere and painstaking, he devoted all his time to writing and literary activity. Unfortunately his promising career was cut short by a heart attack in July 1970 when he was only 47. But even in that short span he had produced more than 25 published works which include short stories, novels, plays, literary criticism and juvenile literature besides a number of translations and editing. In 1970 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book, *Anbalippu.* It is a collection of his short stories rich in local colour and human interest.

ALAMBUSHA (mythological), a great *Rakshasa* worsted by Satyaki in the great war of the *Mahabharata*, and finally killed by Ghatotkacha. He is said to be a son of Rishyasringa.

ALAUDDIN, SHEIKH (1912-1942), martyr, *b.* village Mohammadpur, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Died of

bullet wound in firing by the police while leading a procession to the Nandigram Police Station on September 40, 1942 in connection with Quit India Movement.

ALI ABBAS HUSSAINI (1896-1969), Urdu short-story writer and novelist, *d.* 27th April, 1969 at 73.

ALI, AMEER (1849-1928), son of Syad Saadat Ali of Unnao, Oudh, *b.* April 6, 1849, at Chinsura, a Dutch settlement on the Hugli in Bengal; educated at Hugli College, Bengal, got his M.A. & B.L. from Calcutta University, was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1873 and practised in Calcutta High Court, was a Fellow of Calcutta University in 1874. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1878-83, Member of Bengal Legislative Council, 1878-83; Member Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1883-85, Tagore Law Professor, 1884, founded the Central National Muhammeden Association and was its Secretary 1876-90. In 1904, he left India to settle in England. *d.* 1928 in London.

ALI, ASAF (1888-1953), nationalist Muslim, freedom fighter who courted arrest several times. Member, Congress Working Committee, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-47; Member, Executive Council, Government of India, 1946-47; First Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. 1947-48, and Governor of Orissa. *d.* April, 1953.

ALI, *SIR* **SYED FAZL** (1886-1959), nationalist Muslim. An advocate elevated Judge of the Supreme Court. Chairman, States Re-organisation Commission, Governor of Orissa 1952-54, Governor of Assam till his death in 1959.

ALI, HYDER *See* HYDER ALI

ALI MOHAMED (1906-1946), martyr. Killed in police firing at Dadar, Bombay, on February 22, 1946, while agitating in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings.

ALMEIDA, BENEDICT (1926-1946), martyr, Died of firing by police at Bombay on February 22, 1946, while he was participating in a demonstration supporting the revolt by ratings of Royal Indian Navy.

ALTAMASH (-1236), also known as Iltutmish, was third greatest Sultan of Delhi of Slave Dynasty (1211-36). Born a slave he married the daughter of Kutb-ud-din. He strengthened and enlarged his master's northern kingdom by subduing the governors of Lower Bengal and of Sind. He escaped destruction by Genghis Khan (1221-22) whose hordes stopped at the Indus; destroyed Ujjain (1234), capital of ancient Hindu kingdom of Vikramaditya and built Kutab Minar at Delhi (1231-32).

ALTEKAR, ANANT SADASHIV (1898-), scholar, orientalist and historian. Director, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna; President, All India Oriental Conference, 1957; Chairman, Numismatic Society of India; Hon. Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India. He wrote 18 books in Marathi and English. Prominent amongst them : *The Sources of Hindu Dharma; The Age of the Vakatakas and the Guptas; Catalogue of the Gupta Gold coins of the Bayana Hoard; Education in Ancient India* etc.

ALVA, VIOLET (1908-1969), national leader, freedom fighter who was jailed for her active role in the Quit India Movement (1942-43), M.L.C., Bombay, 1947-52; Member, Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Parliament, 1953; President, International Federation of Women Lawyers, 1962; also Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha from which post she resigned on account of differences with the ruling party. She visited many foreign countries as member of several cultural delegations. Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, 1957-62, and President of Y.W.C.A. of India from 1964-66. *d.* November 20, 1969.

AMARA SINHA (Ist century B.C.), the author of the vocabulary called *Amara-Kosha*. He was one of the nine gems of the court of Vikramaditya. Wilson inclines to place him in the first century B.C. Lassen places him about the middle of the third century A.D., and others incline to bring him down later.

AMAR KAUR, social worker and ardent freedom fighter, wife of Mohan Lal, Advocate of Gurdaspur, who had himself renounced his practice in response to Mahatma Gandhi's call in 1921. Between 1921 and 1944, she was convicted for many terms of imprisonment. In 1944, she was released from jail on account of serious illness.

AMAR SHAIKH (-1969), poet, freedom fighter, author of several books; actively participated in the struggle for the liberation of Goa.

AMARDAS, *GURU* (1479-1574), the third Guru of the Sikhs, *b.* 1479 at Basarke, district Amritsar. Met Guru Angad at the age of sixty-one. Because of his integrity, sincerity and devotion, Guru Angad appointed him successor in 1552 when he was 73 years old. A great reformer, he was the first to permit women to come to his *durbar* without veil and preached against *Sati.* Besides, he organized the followers of Sikhism into 22 dioceses and appointed spiritual mentors for each, some of them women. He contributed 907 verses to *Adi Granth* *d.* 1574 at 95.

AMAR SINGH (1897-1919), martyr, freedom fighter. *b.* village Wadala Bittewal, district Amritsar, Punjab. Died of bullet wound in indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on the Jallianwala Bagh public meeting, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

AMAR SINGH (1910-1940), sportsman, played cricket for India against England in 1932, 1934 and 1936. Pace bowler with great occasional knocks as No. 10 batsman.

AMBALIKA (mythological) the younger widow of Vichitravirya and mother of Pandu by Vyasa.

AMBEDKAR, BHIMRAO RAMJI (1893-1956), a leader of the scheduled castes, and President, Scheduled Castes Federation. Studied Economics and Sociology in Columbia on a scholarship from the Gaekwad and later Law in London; a spell in Baroda in Civil Service; Member, the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942-46. Minister for Law, Government of India, 1947-51. Earlier active member of Constituent Assembly and Chairman of its Constituent Drafting Committee. Later in life, he embraced Buddhism. Author of several books on Economics, Sociology and Politics including the *Problem of the Rupee*.

AMBEKAR, UTTAMRAO (1920-1945), martyr, *b.* at village Kindala, district Wardha, Gujarat, in 1920. Freedom fighter arrested in connection with the attack on the Ashti police station in August 1942 and sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment. Died in Wardha jail in 1945.

AMBOLIKAR, GANPAT (1925-1942), martyr, *b.* Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh. Died of bullet wound he received in firing by the police at Nagpur on August 14, 1942, while participating in Quit India agitation.

AMBULIKAR, GANPAT (1930-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1930 at Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh. Killed in police firing on a procession taken out in connection with the Quit India Movement in August 1942.

AMI LAL (1904-1930), martyr, *b.* Delhi, *d.* May 6, 1930 during, *lathi charge* and firing by the police on a procession of Delhi citizens protesting against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

AMIR CHAND (1869-1915), martyr, *b.* Delhi, Joined nationalist movement early and met veteran revolutionaries

Lala Har Dayal and Rash Behari Bose. Was arrested in connection with the Lahore Bomb and Delhi Conspiracy Cases, (the latter an alleged plot to kill Lord Hardinge) in February 1914. Sentenced to death on October 5, 1914 and executed on May 8, 1915 in Delhi Central Jail.

AMIR KHUSRO (1258-1325 A.D.), a linguist knowing Persian, Turkish, Arabic and Hindi. A great poet with a fine reading voice and called *Tuti-a-Hind* on that account. Wrote a memorable elegy on Balban who died fighting against the Mongols and whose favourite son he was. Other works: *Tarikh-Aloi, Ashiqa, Nuh Spihr, Tughlaknama*, etc. Khusro also wrote in Hindi. His songs are popular in India even today. His *pahelis* or puzzles are very interesting.

AMMAL, R. S. SUBBALAKSHMI (1883-1970), social reformer, founded Sri Sarada Vidyalaya, Madras and recipient of Kaiser-e-Hind medal, 1920.

AMMAN, BAI or ABADI BANO BEGUM, a social worker and a freedom fighter, she belonged to an aristocratic family of Muslims but threw off her veil when her sons were deprived of their liberty. She went around addressing meetings all over India against the suppressive policy of the British Government. She advised the people for the establishment of Panchayats throughout India. She advocated ardently the use of *Khaddar* and the Hindu Muslim unity. Her services to the cause of *Khilafat*, *Swaraj* and Hindu Muslim unity were invaluable.

ANAND, MANMOHAN (1908-1970), Chairman, Punjab Khadi Board and District Relations Officer. Amritsar. *d.* October 30, 1970.

ANASUYA, (mythological)of the *Ramayana* and wife of Sage Atri. In the *Ramayana* she lived in a hermitage in the forest south of Chitra-Koota. Pious and devotional, she was credited with miraculous powers. Sita visited the couple, she gave her an ointment which was to keep her beautiful for ever, mother of sage Durvasa.

ANDHAKA, (mythological), a demon, son of Kasyapa and Diti, with a thousand arms and heads, two thousand eyes and feet, and called Andhaka because he walked like a blind man, although he saw very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from *Swarga*. From this feat Siva obtained the appellation Andhaka-ripu, "foe of Andhaka".

ANEY, MADHAV SRIHARI (1880-1968), a statesman and Right-Wing Congressman of Berar, *b*. 1880. He had a distinguished academic career and started life as a teacher. A scholar, eloquent, proverbially simple, he was an ardent Congressman; member, Congress Working Committee 1924-25. Arrested in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930. Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League and member, Legislative Assembly from 1924-30 and 1935. Elected Vice-President of Responsivist Party formed in 1926. General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Committee, 1935. Member, Governor-General's Council 1941 but resigned a few months later as a protest against Government attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death. Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon 1943-July 1947; member, Constituent Assembly of India July 1947-January 1948 and later Member of the Parliament.

ANGAD, *GURU* (-1552), second *guru* of the Sikhs, his original name was Bhai Lehna. Son of Pheru, a merchant of Mate-di-Sarai. Guru Nanak installed Bhai Lehna as his successor because of the latter's devotion to his own principles. Guru Angad's greatest contribution to Sikhism is his effort to make it an independent religion and his organization of *langar* or the community-kitchen. "Virtue becomes its own reward and evil fail and this brings on pain and sorrow", died in 1652 naming Guru Amar Dass as his successor.

ANGADA, son of Lakshmana and of Angadi a country near the Himalayas. Rama extended him his protection and had him fight on his side against Ravana.

ANGI, KAMI (1941-1970), mountaineer; climbed Mount Everest in 1965; an Instructor, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. *d.* June 6, 1970.

ANGIRAS, *rishi* to whom many hymns of the *Rigveda* are attributed. One of the seven *maharishis* and one of the ten *Prajapatis* or progenitors of mankind. Altogether a towering many-sided mythical character. He was later to become an inspired law giver, and a writer on astronomy.

ANJARIA, JASHWANTRAI JAYANTILAL (1908-1970), Economist and Fellow of London School of Economics and Political Science ; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1967-70; Former Executive Director for India on International Monetary Fund ; and Economic Adviser, Planning Commission. Actively associated with drafting of the First Five-Year Plan. Author of a well-known book on agricultural economics ; Chairman, Committee on Forward Trading in Stock Exchange.

ANNADURAI, CONJEEVARAM NATARAJA (1909-1969), political leader and journalist, was Member of Parliament before he became Chief Minister of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu which he helped in founding. He edited *Navayuga; Kudi Arasu; Viduthalai; Dravida Nadu; Kanchi*; *Home Rule*, etc. Was chiefly instrumental in holding the first International Conference on Tamil under Unesco auspices in 1967 (the second was held in Paris) and founding the Tamil University in Madras.

ANIRUDDHA, son of Pradyumna and grandson of Krishna. He married his cousin, Subhadra. He is also called Jhashanka and Usha-pati. He had a son named Vajra.

ANSARI, M.A. (1880-1936), nationalist Muslim. Educated at Allahabad and Deccan, got his M. D.M.S degrees From Edinburgh University which he joined in 1901. Organized the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey in 1912-1913. Later he took a leading part in the Home Rule agitation in 1917-

1918. Elected President, All India Muslim League in 1920. Participated in the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements, President,Khilafat Conference, to Madras, in 1927. Imprisoned for his role in the Satyagraha and the Civil Disobedience movements. Persuaded Indian National Congress to accept a Parliamentary programme. Retired from active politics due to ill-health. *d.* May 10, 1936.

ANSUMAT, ANSUMAN, son of Asamanjas and grand-son of Sagara. He brought back to earth the horse which had been carried off from Sagara's *Ashva-medha* sacrifice, and he discovered the remains of that king's sixty thousand sons, who had been killed through Kapila's wrath.

ANUP SINGH (1903-1969), *b.* March 5, 1903. Was educated at Lyallpur and Amritsar ; B.A. from Kansas University with Honours and M.A., Ph. D. from Harvard ; awarded Goodwin Travelling Fellowship; occupied for two years the Watumall Chair at the American and Catholic Universities of Washington D.C. For many years Secretary, of India League of America of which he was founder-member and edited its monthly magazine *India Today*; Secretary of National Committee for India's Freedom in Washington during the War; and edited its *Voice of India*; lecture-toured U.S.A. and Canada for ten years advocating the cause of India's freedom; campaigned for citizenship rights of Indians in the U.S.A.; first Public Relations Officer at the Indian Embassy in Washington. India's Chief Delegate to U.N. Commission on Korea, 1949-50; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to U.N. Assembly, 1949; author of *Nehru—the Rising Star of India*. He was killed in an accident in 1969.

ANURAG SINGH (1896-1942), martyr, *b.* November 24, 1896, at village Phulhar, district Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Freedom fighter killed by British troops while taking part in an attack on the Paroo police station on August 22, 1942:

ANURUPA DEVI (1882-1958), a literateur, author of more than thirty books in Bengali. Eminent among them *Ma*, *Mahanisha*, *Mantrashakti* (Novels); *Natya Chatushtaya* (A play) ; *Utterakhander Patra* (Travel); *Sahitya-O-Samaj* (criticism), etc.

APASTAMBA, an ancient writer on sacramental rites and law, author of *Sutras* connected with the Black *Yajur-Veda* and of a *Dharma-Sastra.* Often cited as authority in law-books. Two recensions of the *Taittiriya Samhita* are ascribed to him or his school. The Sutras have been translated by Buhler, and are being reprinted in the *Sacred Books of the East*, edited by Max Mueller.

APTE, HARI NARAYAN (1864-1919), father of the modern Marathi novel; a liberal whose social and historical works were avidly read in his time, changing the entire technique and content of Marathi fiction.

ARISHTA, a Daitya, and son of Bali, who, assuming the form of a savage bull, attacked Krishna and was slain by him.

ARJAN, GURU (1563-1606), the fifth *guru* of the Sikhs, was youngest of the three sons of Guru Ram Das (1534-1581). Played a vital role in Sikh history and gave Sikhism a unique prestige among religions. He took up the compilation of the *Adi Granth*, the sacred book of the Sikhs. Bhai Gurdas wrote them in the Gurmukhi script and got them bound in a single volume. The *Adi Granth* is composed in six languages and includes the compositions of his four predecessors, and of many saint-poets, Hindus and Muslims, from all parts of northern India. It also incorporates his own 2,218 verses, admitted to be a valuable contribution to the beautiful poetry of the Granth Sahib. Towards the end of his life he was imprisoned and tortured by the Mughal Emperor but he would not bear the latter any ill-will on that account.

ARJUNA, the third Pandava prince. A brave warrior, generous, and handsome, the most prominent, amiable and interesting of the five Pandava brothers. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and became his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won the hand of Draupadi at a *Swayamvara*. In the great battle of the *Mahabharata*, Arjuna had the privilege of having Lord Krishna as his charioteer. When Arjuna's heart quailed at the bloody prospect of fratricidal war Krishna delivered the most enlightening discourse on man's state in this world, *Bhagavad-gita*, and his ultimate duty to do right with faith in God even by recourse to arms.

ARORA, KANYA SINGH (1872-1919), martyr; a resident of Amritsar, Punjab. Killed during indiscriminate machine-gun fire by the British troops on public assembly at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

ARORA, PIRTAB (1839-1919), martyr ; *b*. at Amritsar, Punjab. Freedom fighter killed in indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on people attending the public meeting at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

ARUR SINGH (1872-1920), martyr ; *b*. at village Jhothian Khurd, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Shot and killed by the police at Nankana Sahib in connection with the Akali Morcha in 1920.

ARUR SINGH (1890-1916), martyr, *b*. village Singhwal, district Jullundur, Punjab. Among freedom fighters, a revolutionary and terrorist. Killed policemen and sabotaged railway track and damaged telephone lines. Credited with a vital role in the Delhi Conspiracy in which an attempt had been planned on the life of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, at Delhi. Remained underground for 18 months. Ultimately he was apprehended and sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Lahore Jail in December 1916.

ARYA, BHISHMA (- 1968), journalist and former Associate Editor of *Nav Bharat*, Nagpur.

ARYABHATTA (476 -), scholar and poet of ancient India. His *Dasqitikasutra* comprises 108 stanzas of beautiful Sanskrit verse. Out of these, 33 stanzas are on mathematics, 25 on the measurement of time, and 50 on spherical measurements. Aryabhatta also explained how eclipses take place and his explanation is acceptable to modern astronomers.

ASAMANJAS, son of Sangora and Kesini, he was a wild and wicked young man. Abandoned by his father, he, however, succeeded him as king, and, according to the *Hari-Vamsa*, he became afterwards famous for his valour under the name of Panchajana.

ASARI, NARAYANAN (1914-1938), martyr, *b*. August 31, 1914, at Venkittamooda, Nadumangad Taluka, district Trivandrum, Kerala. A blacksmith by profession, he became a freedom fighter in the Travancore State in 1938. Killed by a police bullet near the police station at Pangode on September 30, 1938.

ASA SINGH (1885-1919), martyr, *b*. village Dhillon, district Amritsar, Punjab. An active freedom fighter. Died of a bullet wound he received in indiscriminate machine-gun fire by the British troops on people attending a public meeting at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

ASGAR, ISMAIL (1934-1946), martyr, killed by police fire on February 23, 1946, on people demonstrating in support of the revolt by ratings of Royal Indian Navy, near the Parsi Statue at Byculla, Bombay.

ASVAGHOSA (Ist century A.D.), Buddhist philosopher, was a great poet who wrote two epics, namely : *Saundaranand* and *Budhhacharita*. He was the son of Suvarnaksi who lived at Saketa and flourished during the reign of Kanishka.

A great orator, he was the earliest Buddhist to prefer Sanskrit to Prakrit or Pali. His own *Jataka-mala* is in Sanskrit. He was the exponent of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. It is generally believed that he borrowed setting for his writings from Kalidasa.

ASMAT, RAMJIT (1921-1946), martyr, died when police opened fire on demonstrators at Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay, on February 22, 1946, who came out in support of revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

ASOKA, THE GREAT (*circa* 269B.C. - 232B.C.), the greatest emperor of ancient India. A Maurya, he was the grandson of the famous Sandracottur (Chandragupta). Among the first to build the different parts of India into a single kingdom, he conquered Baluchistan and Afghanistan. However, compassion for people's suffering at the bloody battle of Kalinga, moved him tremendously and restrained his empire building. He embraced Buddhism and abandoned wars of conquest. Though tolerant of all faiths, he made Buddhism the State religion and erected numerous monasteries and *stupas*, regulated the slaughter of animals and reconstituted the rules of the State to conform to *ahimsa* or non-violence. He also helped the spread of Buddhism to neighbouring Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, etc. India under Asoka made all-round progress in prestige and status.

ASHWALAYANA, a celebrated writer of antiquity. He was pupil of Shaunake, and was author of *shrauta-sutras*, *Grihya-sutras*, and other works upon rites and ceremonies as well as founder of a *Sakha* of the *Rig-Veda.* The *Sutras* have been published by Dr. Stenzler, and also in the *Bibliotheca Indica.*

ASHWATTHAMAN, son of Drona and one of the Generals of the Kauravas. After the last great battle, in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Ashwatthaman and two other warriors, Kripa and Kritavarman, were the sole

survivors of the Kaurava host. Ashwatthaman was made the Commander. Fierce in his hostility to the Pandavas, he sought to avenge the death of his father.

ATRE, PRAHLAD KESHAV (1898-1969), Dramatist, journalist, statesman and writer ; Member, Bombay Corporation, 1949; M.L.A. Maharashtra, 1959-62; and founder-editor, *Maratha*, a Bombay daily and *Navyug*, a Marathi weekly, 1940-1962. He won President's Medals for his two Marathi films : Shyamchi Aai (1954) and Mahatma Phule. *d.* June 13, 1969.

ATTIPETTY, JOSEPH (1844-1970), most Rev. Archbishop of Verapoly ; Director, Social Wing of Catholic Bishops' Conference of India. *d.* January 1, 1970.

AUDAN SINGH (1887-1942), martyr, died of bullet wound he received in firing by the police on "Quit India" agitators in August 1942.

AURANGZEB (1618-1707), Mogul emperor (1659-1707), the youngest of the four sons of Shah Jehan. When Shah Jehan fell ill in 1658, Aurangzeb, seizing the opportunity, fought and defeated his brothers in the war of succession. He imprisoned his father for life and ascended the throne of Delhi with the reign-title Alamgir (world-shaker). Scholarly, austere, fanatically devoted to Islam, he rigorously suppressed Hinduism, sacked Hindu temples and monuments and mortally offended the Sikhs. His costly conquest, especially in the Deccan, gave the Mughal empire its greatest extent ever but so weakened it that it fell apart soon after his death. A naturally suspicious temperament was exacerbated in his last days by the rising power of Marathas and the Rajputs. His name has been spelt variously as Aurangzib, Aurunzebe, Aurungzeb, and Aureng-Zebe.

AURVA, a *rishi,* son of Urva and grandson of Bhrigu. He is described in the *Mahabharata* as son of the sage Chyavana by his wife Arushi. From his race he is called Bhargava.

AVADH BIHARI (1889-1915), martyr, *b.* 1889 at Delhi. A prominent revolutionary, he organised the revolutionary activities in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. An associate of Rash Behari Bose, he played a prominent role in the Delhi Conspiracy which aimed to kill the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, on December 23, 1912, when the latter was passing through Chandni Chowk, Delhi in a state procession. Also connected with the Lahore Conspiracy Case of May 17, 1913. Arrested in February 1914, he was tried alongwith his three colleagues, Amir Chand, Balmukand and Basant Kumar Biswas. Sentenced to death and died on the gallows in the Ambala Central Jail on May 11, 1915.

AVTAR SINGH, *BABA* (1900-1969), religious leader, founded Nirahankari Mission and participated in the 1921 Akali Movement. *d.* September 17, 1969.

AYYANGAR, M. ANANTHASAYANAM (1891-1962), national leader, *b.* February 4, 1891 in village Thirichanda, district Chittoor (Madras State); educated at Pachiappa's College and Law College, Madras; married to Shrimati Choodamma, 1919; teacher of mathematics 1912-13; Advocate; Member Municipal Council, Chittoor; President Bar Association, Chittoor ; Director, Cooperative District Bank, Chittoor; Member, Fiscal Commission; Chairman, Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee; Member Constituent Assembly of India; Member, Steering Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India; President, Harijan Sevak Sangh; President, D.C.C., Chittoor; Member, Andhra P.C.C. and A.I.C.C.; Vice-President, Ram Vilasa Sabha and Dramatic Association, Chittoor; Secretary, Constitution Club; President, Renaissance Society of India; Member, Central Advisory Board of Education; Non-cooperated in 1921; offered individual Satyagraha in 1940 and was jailed for 8 months; detained in connection with the Quit India movement August 1942-December, 1944 ; President, Indian Association for a World Federation Government; Delegate, Commonwealth Parlia-

mentary Conference, Ottawa, 1952. Was Speaker of the Lok Sabha for several years.

AYYANGAR, N. GOPALASWAMI (1882-1953), Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43; Union Minister for Railways and Transport, 1950; and Union Defence Minister, 1952-53. He argued the Kashmir case in U.N.

AYYAR, T. MUTHUSWAMI (1832-1895), first Indian to be appointed judge of High Court. *b.* 28th January 1832. He made substantial contribution towards the good name of India as a judge, legislator and political thinker. *d.* 25th January, 1895.

AZAD, *MAULANA* **ABUL KALAM** (1888-1958), scholar and nationalist Muslim. *b.* 1888 at Mecca of a Muslim refugee father and an Arab lady. His father who settled in Calcutta in 1898, sent young Azad to al Azhar University at Cairo for advanced studies in Arabic. On his return he entered at the early age of 20 into politics and started in 1912 the Urdu weekly, *Al Hilal.* In 1915, he was interned to Ranchi from Bengal, where he stayed up to 1920. He came in close contact with Mahatma Gandhi during the non-cooperation movement and was arrested several times. In 1940, he was elected the President of the Indian National Congress, and on its behalf negotiated with the Cripps Mission, in 1942, and the Cabinet Mission in 1946. Both in the Interim Government and after independence in 1947, served as Education Minister in the Central Cabinet. Responsible for laying the foundation of the educational policies of Free India. Unswerving in his loyalty, he served the Indian National Congress till his death in 1958. Mahatma Gandhi said of him, "Maulana Azad's nationalism was as robust as his faith in Islam." He was a patriot and nationalist first and foremost.

AZAD, CHANDRA SHEKHAR (1906-1931), martyr, *b.* July 23, 1906 at village Bhora, district Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. "Azad" was an *azad* both in action and thought. A brave revolutionary, his role in the freedom struggle started during his student days; arrested for the first time at the age of 14 while participating in the Non-co-operation Movement of 1921. After his release in 1922, he joined the Indian Revolutionary Party and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Closely associated with Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and other revolutionaries. He played an active role in many 'political dacoities' including the holding up of Kakori Mail and killed the Assistant Superintendent of Police, J.P. Saunders. Responsible along with others for the bomb explosion in the Central Legislature on April 8, 1929. For many years, he successfully evaded arrest by the police who had announced a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. Betrayed by a colleague the police caught him in Alfred Park at Allahabad on February 27, 1931. Dauntless, he refused to give himself, gave tough time, defied the police and fought till seriously wounded. His arms and legs were riddled with bullets but died fighting at the Alfred Park, on February 27, 1931.

AZIZ, ABDUL (1921-1946), martyr ; died of bullet wound in Bombay, on February 22, 1946, while watching demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy which the police fired upon.

AZIZ, ABDUL RAZAK (1916-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound he suffered during a police firing on an assembly near the Crawford Market, Bombay, on February 22, 1946. He was demonstrating in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

AZIZ, ABDUL REHMAN (1911-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound in firing by police at Doctor's Street, Bombay, on February 22 1946, while watching a demonstration in suppor of the revolt by ratings of the Royal India Navy.

AZIZ, CHHOTU (1921-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound during police firing at Bombay, on February 23, 1946 while participating in the demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

AZIZ HINDI (1901-1971), freedom fighter and a flaming figure of the Khilafat movement, he first attracted attention by registering his protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in a daring and novel manner. The day after the massacre, he draped himself in black and paraded the streets on a black horse. A military court sentenced the 18-year old boy to death. The sentence was later commuted to imprisonment. In the twenties, Aziz Hindi went into exile in Afghanistan. On his return to India, he was again jailed. After independence, he settled in Pakistan. Soon after some tribesmen kidnapped him and he was held captive on the Afghan border for more than 16 years. *d.* in Lahore (Pakistan) on February 10, 1971.

B

BABAJI, KASHINATH (1917-1942), martyr, died of bullet wound at Bombay on August 10, 1942, when police fired on the Quit India movement procession he was taking part in.

BABAJI, SAKHARAM (1931-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound at Bengalipura, Bombay, on February 22, 1946, when police fired on him and other demonstrators expressing public support for the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

BABAR, ZAHIR-UD-DIN (1480-1530), the founder of the Mughal Empire of India. A descendent of Tamerlane, he succeeded (1495) to a principality in Central Asia. His efforts

during the next 20 years to wrest Transoxania (Tamerlane's original domain) from the Uzbeks succeeded only temporarily; but in 1504 he captured Kabul and established a kingdom in Afghanistan from where he invaded India in 1525. Though his force was small, he managed, by using artillery, to defeat Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of Delhi, at Panipat in 1526, and captured Agra and Delhi. He finally conquered nearly all of northern India. Babar, the conqueror, was also a distinguished musician and writer. His autobiography entitled. *Tuzak-i-Babari* (translated into English by A S. Beveridge, 1922) is his magnum opus.

BABHRU VAHANA, son of Arjuna, by his wife Chitrangada. Adopted as a son by his maternal grandfather, he reigned at Manipura as the latter's successor.

BACHAN SINGH (1896-1943), martyr, *b.* at village Chichrauri, district Ludhiana, Punjab. As a soldier of the Indian National Army, he died in action at Singapore in 1943.

BACHITTAR SINGH (1876-1921), martyr, *b.* in Punjab. Died of wound he received in firing by the police while participating in the Nankana Sahib Morcha in 1921.

BADAL (1870-1921),martyr, *b.* at village Poona Tamoli, district Rae Bareli. Uttar Pradesh. Died of bullet wound when police fired on a procession taken out in connection with the Non-cooperation Movement at Munshiganj in 1921.

BADE GHULAM ALI KHAN (1902-1968), well known musician and recipient of many awards such as *Sangeet Samrat* etc. Fellow, Sangeet Natak Akademy.

BADONE, JAIRAMJI (1872-1944), martyr, *b.* at village Yawali, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Actively participated in the Quit India Movement. Was arrested and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Died in the Betul Jail in 1944.

BADRI, BACHAI (1906-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound at Pydhonie, Bombay, on February 23, 1946, when police fired on demonstrators expressing public support for the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

BAG, HRIDAY RANJAN (1899-1930), martyr, *b.* 1899 at village Basulia, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha during Civil Disobedience Movement (1930). Died of bullet wound he received in firing by the police at Shyamsundarpur while participating in the demonstration against the Chowkidari Tax on August 14, 1930.

BAG, PRAFULLA KUMAR (1925-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1925 at village Sarberia, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Died of bullet wound when police fired upon agitators attacking the Mohishadal police station during the 1942 Quit India movement.

BAGADI, DHONDUSING (1915-1943), martyr, was born in 1915 at village Ramtek, district Nagpur, Maharashtra. Was arrested and imprisoned during the Quit India movement. *d.* 1943 in Nagpur Jail.

BAGCHI, NALINI KANTA (1896-1918), martyr, hailing from East Bengal (now in Bangla Desh). Active student member of the Revolutionary Party. Seriously wounded and arrested while fighting against a police party near Atgaon and on the Nabagraha Hill, Assam, in January 1918. *d.* June 16, 1918 in a Dacca hospital.

BAGGA SINGH (1913-1925), martyr, *b.* village Tarsikka, district Amritsar, Punjab. He took active part in the Jaito Morcha (1923-24) and was arrested and imprisoned. Died in the Nabha Jail in 1925.

BAGGAL SINGH (1893-1921), martyr, *b.* at village Nizampura, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West

Pakistan). Killed by police fire while participating in the Nankana Sahib Morcha in 1921.

BAGH SINGH (1905-1942), martyr, *b.* village Channi Patti, district Almora, Uttar Pradesh. Fired upon by police and killed while participating in the Quit India movement in Chanande.

BAHADUR, BANDA (1670-1716), Also known as Banda Bairagi, his original name was Lachman Das. Fond of hunting and sports in his early life, he became an ascetic in later years and spent about 15 years in a hermitage on the banks of the river Godavari where Gobind Singh met him. The Guru entrusted upon him the duty of punishing those who had persecuted the Sikhs and murdered his sons. The Guru armed Banda with five arrows and gave him his own standard and battle-drum. He also promulgated orders (*hukamnamas*) urging the Sikhs to join Banda. He conquered large pieces of territory including Sonepat, Kaithal, Samana, Sirhind and plundered the towns. Nawab Wazir Khan of Sirhind, who had buried two sons of Guru Gobind Singh alive into brick walls was killed. The Mughal army was sent from Delhi to fight against Banda. They reclaimed lost territory and Banda was forced to retreat to the mountains. He was hotly pursued by the Mughals and was besieged near the present town of Gurdaspur. At last he had to surrender and was taken prisoner along with his men. He was executed in Delhi in 1716.

BAHADUR SINGH (1890-1942), martyr, *b.* village Khumand Patti, district Almora, Uttar Pradesh. Fired upon by the police and killed while taking part in the Quit India movement agitations.

BAHU or BAHUKA, a king of the Solar race, was vanquished and driven out of his country by the tribes of Haihayas and Talajanghas. He was father of Sagara.

BAI, AHALYA *see* **AHALYA BAI**

BAIRAGI, BABULALJI (1920-1942), martyr, *b*. Nagpur, Maharashtra. Fired upon by police and killed while participating in Quit India movement agitation. *d*. August, 14 1942.

BAJAJ, SETH JAMNALAL (1889-1942), philanthropist, joined Indian National Congress at the age of 30. He renounced the title of Rai Bahadur as a protest against the policy of the British Government towards India. Honorary life-time treasurer of Indian National Congress 1920-42; founder of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. At the Nagpur session of the Congress, he did valuable work as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was keenly interested in the development of rural industries and handloom cloth.

BAJIRAO, ARJUN (1911-1942), martyr, *b*. Nagpur, Maharashtra. Fired upon by the police, killed while participaing in the Quit India movement agitation on August 14, 1942.

BAJPAI, AMBIKA PRASAD (-1968), journalist and Founder-Editor of India's first Hindi daily *Bharat Mitra*, Calcutta.

BAJPAI, *sir* **GIRJA SHANKAR** (1891-1954), Educated at Muir College, Allahabad, and Oxford. He was the first Indian Agent-General of the British Indian Government to the United States (1941-1947). He was Foreign Secretary (1947-1952), later made Secretary General. In 1952, he was appointed Governor of Bombay.

BAKSH, ALLAH (1864-1919), martyr, *b*. Lahore, A blacksmith by profession, he was among those killed when British troops opened indiscriminate machine-gun fire on public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

BAKSHISH SINGH (1929-1970), a member of the India Hockey XI at Melbourne Games, 1956, Tokyo Aaisn Games,

1958, Rome Olympics 1960, and Punjab Championships, 1948-61. *d.* September 21, 1970.

BALAGANGADHAR, TILAK DEVARAKONDA (1921-1966), distinguished poet and playwright in Telugu, was born on August 20, 1921, in a well-to-do family of Tanuku in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. Without alienating himself from the classical tradition he brought a freshness and a new sensibility in all his writings which include short stories and plays besides poetry. He won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Amrutham Kurisina Rathri* which literally means "The night it rained nectar". It is a collection of sixty-four poems.

BAL, HARIGOPAL (-1930), martyr, *b.* village Kanungopara, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Actively participated in the Freedom Movement. *d.* on April 22, 1930, He died fighting defying arrest following the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930, in which he took part.

BAL, PRABHAS CHANDRA (-1930), martyr, *b.* village Dhorla, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Active freedom fighter. Died fighting in battle that ensued in the wake of the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930, when police tried to capture the politically motivated raiders on Jalalabad Hill on April 22, 1930.

BAL SINGH (1907-1932), martyr, *b.* at village Chak Hambo, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Fired upon and killed by the police while participating in the Daraha Morcha on January 8, 1932.

BAL, (SMT.) SUSHILABAI (1901-1943), martyr, *b.* Poona, Maharashtra. Arrested in September, 1942 and detained for participating in the Quit India movement agitation. Died in the Hindalag Jail in 1943.

BALAJI BAJI RAO (1761) came to power in 1740, on the death of his father, Baji Rao I, and was the greatest Peshwa king. He defeated the Nizam, reduced the power of Mysore and crippled the French. In his time, the Marathas, under the command of Sadashiva Rao Bhau, fought the famous third battle of Panipat with Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1761. The Marathas were defeated. The Peshwa's eldest son Viswasrao and thousands of others died on the battlefield. Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao died heart-broken on June 23, 1761.

BALARAMA, the elder brother of Lord Krishna. When is regarded as an *avatar* or embodiment of Vishnu, Balaram is Krishna recognized as His seventh *avatara*. According to this view, which is the favourite one of the Vaisnavas, Krishna is a full divinity and Balaram an *amsavatar* (an embodiment of aspect) but the *Mahabharata*, treats them equally and alike save of course that Krishna was much more romantic and valorous and later also the more sagacious of the two.

BALBAN, GHIAS-UD-DIN (1266-1286 A.D.), Sultan of Delhi and a former slave purchased by Iltutmish, he was Amir-i-Shikar (Master of Hunting) under Razia Begum. Because of his proven ability he rose rapidly and became a noble himself. Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmud raised him to Prime Ministership. When the king died in 1266, he became the king. He died of shock after learning of his son's death at the hands of the Mongols in a frontier encounter.

BALI or BALIN, the monkey king of Kishkindhya, who was slain by Rama, and whose kingdom was given to his brother Sugriva, was a friend and ally of Rama. His wife's name was Tara, and his son's Angada.

BALLAL VASUDEO (1920-1942), martyr, *b*., Yeotmal, Maharashtra., Was arrested while participating in the Quit India agitation in 1942 and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for making a bonfire of foreign cloth. Died in jail after being severely beaten up by the police.

BALMOKAND (1889-1915), martyr, *b.* 1889 at village Kheriala, district Jehlum, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Revolutionary and freedom fighter. Was arrested in February 1914 on the charge of conspiring to kill Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, by throwing a bomb while he was passing in a State procession through Chandni Chowk, Delhi, on December 23, 1912. He was also accused of complicity in a bomb explosion in Lawrence Garden, Lahore, on May 17, 1913. Sentenced to death on October 5, 1914. Died on the gallows in the Ambala Central Jail on May 11, 1915.

BAUDHAYANA, a writer of antiquity, an author of the Dharma-Sastra or the law of righteous living and a book of *sutras*.

BALWANT SINGH (1883-1916), martyr, *b.* at village Khurdpur, district Jullundur, Punjab. He was arrested at San Francisco in the U.S.A. for his membership in the Ghadar Party. Again he was arrested in 1915 at Bangkok and was handed over to the British Government. He was tried and sentenced to death in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case. Died on the gallows in the Lahore Jail in 1916.

BANA BHATT (7th century A.D.), born at Prithukuta on the river Son, he was one of the greatest Sanskrit prose writers, during the regin of Harsha Vardhan, who made him a Poet Laureate. Bana is famous for his work *Kadambari*, perhaps the only novel in Sanskrit literature of that antiquity. His second book is about the life and work of Harsha. The king was greatly impressed by his literary merits. Bana's works had great impact on so many literateurs, born after him.

BANDA BAIRAGI *see* **BAHADUR, BANDA**

BANDOPADHYAY, SARADENDU (1899-1970), Bengali writer and playwright, author of *Talisman ; Bish Kanya ; Bumevang : Thinder Bandi, Bhabi*, etc. Died on September 21, 1970.

BANDOPADHYAYA, RAMESH CHANDRA (1908-1969), musician, Dean, Faculty of Music, Rabindra Bharati University. *d.* January 14, 1969.

BANDOPADHYAYA, TARASHANKAR (1898-1971), foremost Bengali novelist and short story writer of the Post-Tagore era, was born on July 23, 1898 at Lavpur village of Birbhum district. When he was a student of St. Xavier's College, he was drawn into the freedom movement and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment which proved to be the turning point to his life. Leaving active politics, he devoted the rest of his life to literary pursuits and rapidly rose to eminence till he was acclaimed the greatest Bengali novelist and short story writer after Sarat Chandra and Rabindranath Tagore. He wrote more than 100 books, 40 of them being novels. Of his novels, *Dul Purush, Ganadevata ; Kabi; Hansuli Banker Upakatha; Arogya Niketan* and *Nagini* are considered classics. He was honoured by the West Bengal Government with the Rabindra Memorial Prize and the Sarat Memorial Prize in 1955. In 1967, he won the Bharatiya Jnana Pith and the Sahitya Akademi Awards. Calcutta University and Rabindra Bharati University conferred honorary degrees on him in 1967 and 1969, respectively. He was a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha from 1960 to 1962. He passed away in Calcutta on September 14, 1971.

BANERJEA, KALI CHARAN (1847-1907), Indian Christian, *b.* February 9, 1847. He was baptized at the age of seventeen on February 28, 1864 by Rev. W.C. Fyfe, Principal of the Free Church Institution. A nationalist Christian, and a founder-member of the Indian National Congress. *d.* February 6, 1907.

BANERJEE, GOOROODAS (1844-1918), judge of Calcutta High Court, *b.* Narikel Danga January 26, 1844. *d.* December 2, 1918.

BANERJEE, SARADINDU (1899-1970), Bengali novelist, author of *Tungabhadrav* ; *Kulkut : Thindev Bandi ; Mahan Kabi Kalidas*. *d.* September 22, 1970.

BANERJEE, SURENDRANATH (1848-1925), one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Passed the competitive examination in 1869 in England to enter the Indian Civil Service. Resigned from the Service in 1874. Professor of English Literature, Metropolitan Institution, 1876. Founded Ripon College 1882; proprietor of the *Bengalee*, 1878; established the Indian Association in 1876. President, Congress in 1895 and 1902. Left the Congress in 1918 and started the National Liberal Federation and became a Minister under Dyarchy in Bengal, knighted. His autobiography, *A Nation in the Making*, is a good source-book regarding earlier stages of India's struggle for freedom.

BANERJI, AMIYA C. (1891-1968), mathematician; General President, Indian Science Congress, 1969; *d.* May 31, 1968.

BANERJI, KRISHNA MOHAN (1813-1881), an Indian Christian leader, *b*. May 1813 in the section of north Calcutta known as Tantariya; the first-President of the Bengal Christian Association. He retired from the service in 1868 and *d.* May 11, 1881.

BANERJI, MANINDRA NATH (-1934), martyr, *b*. Banaras. Revolutionary and freedom fighter. Was involved in the Kakori Conspiracy Case. Killed his uncle J.N. Benerji, the Deputy Superintendent of Police investigating the Kakori Case. Arrested and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Died in the Fatehgarh Central Jail on June 20, 1934, after 66 days of hunger-strike undertaken in protest against police ill-treatment.

BANERJEE, PRAMODA CHARAN (1848-1930), Judge of the Allahabad High Court. *b*. April 10, 1848; educated at

the Presidency College, Calcutta; promoted legal education in India. *d.* March 26, 1930.

BANERJI, RAMESHWAR (1925-1945), martyr, *b.* February 8, 1925 at village Baghra, district Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter. Fired upon by police and killed while taking part in a procession of students celebrating the Indian National Army Day at Calcutta. *d.* November 21, 1945.

BANERJI, SATKARI (-1937), martyr, *b.* village Mahinagar, district 24-Parganas, West Bengal. Revolutionary and freedom fighter. Arrested and detained several times. *d.* February 6, 1937, in the Deoli camp jail.

BANGUR, MUGHNEE RAM (1873-1950), industrialist and philanthropist, he had built several big temples including Rangji's Temple at Pushkar. His was the first five industrial houses of the country.

BANERJEE, WOOMESH CHUNDER (1844-1906) *see* **BONNERJEE.**

BAPAT, DHUNDIRAJ GANESH (1882-1956), a scholar, and author in Marathi.

BARI, CHINNA (1924-1944), martyr, *b.* 1924 at Wardha, Maharashtra. Arrested for hauling down the Union Jack and hoisting the Indian Tricolour atop the Collector's office in Wardha. Died of police torture in jail.

BARAI, MUKANDA (1894-1942), martyr, *b.* September 12, 1894 at village Belvan, district Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. Took part in the Quit India Movement. Wounded twice by police fire at Bajaha and Ahraura. While being under police escort, he jumped out of a running train and was killed.

BARAMASE, MAHADEORAO (1919-1942), martyr, *b.* village Benoda, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Fired upon

by police and killed during an attack on the Benoda police station. *d.* August 16, 1942.

BARAPATRE, RAMA (1912-1943), martyr, *b.* at village Chimur, district Chanda, Maharashtra. Arrested for his role in Quit India movement and died in Akola Jail in 1943.

BARBATE, VISHNU (1912-1942) martyr, *b.* at village Kamri, district Sangli, Maharashtra. Died when police fired on a procession near the Mamlatdar's office at Islampur on September 10, 1942.

BARDOLOI, GUNABHA RAM (1910-1942), martyr, *b.* in March 1910 at village Bhalukmari Darangigaon, district Nowgong, Assam. He was shot dead by military patrol on August 26, 1942, while disrupting the road leading to the Jangalbalahugarh Bridge.

BARI, CHINTAMAN (1922-1942), martyr, *b.* village Chinchani, district Thana, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound when police fired on an assembly in the grounds of the High School at Chinchani on August 14, 1942.

BARMAN, MADAN CHANDRA (1926-1942), martyr, *b.* village Bogpur, district Kamrup, Assam. Died of bullet wound when police fired on procession at Rehabari taken out in observance of Nowgong Martyrs Day on September 25, 1942.

BARUA, BIRINCHI (1910-1964), distinguished Assamese scholar, historian, educationist and author, was born in 1910 in Nowgong (Assam). Dr. Barua received his higher education at the University of Calcutta, and later at the University of London, where he got his Doctorate of Philosophy. A learned and devoted student of history, geography, language, literature and folklore of Assam, Dr. Barua published pioneering works in these branches, and achieved great distinction as Professor of Assamese and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Gauhati University. As a creative writer, his achievement was

no less. He started writing short stories while still a student and later published two novels, *Jivanar Batat* and *Seuji Patar Kahini*, which won high praise from discriminating critics. In 1964, he won posthumously Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Asamar Lok-Sanskriti*.

BARUA, KUMARI KANAKLATA (1926-1942), martyr, *b*. at village Borangabhari, district Darrang, Assam. Active participant in Quit India movement (1942), and was shot dead by the police on September 20, 1942, while she was hoisting the national flag atop the Gohpur police station.

BARUA, MAHESH CHANDRA (1908-1938), martyr, *b*. village Satbaria, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh) Actively participated in the Non-cooperation (1921) and Civil Disobedience Movements (1930). Arrested for his part in the Bathua Political Dacoity (1933). Sentenced to transportation for life and deported to the Andaman Islands. Repatriated in August 1936 and died in the Rajshahi Central Jail in January 1938.

BARVE, SADASHIV GOVIND (1914-1967), member of the Indian Civil Service, who held many high administrative posts. Barve won all-India recognition when, in the keenly contested 1967 election for the North Bombay seat, he defeated Krishna Menon, but died soon after. Barve, as Municipal Commissioner, had changed the face of Poona city in the early fifties; later Member, Planning Commission.

BASANTI DEVI, wife of Deshbandu Das; a social worker and a women's leader of Bengal. She went round the streets of Calcutta selling *Khaddar* and denouncing the use of foreign cloth and the habit of drinking. She was arrested and later imprisoned.

BASAVESWARA (12th century A.D.), great social and religious reformer of Karnataka of the twelth century.

BASHESHWAR PRASAD MUNAWWAR, LUCKNAVI (1897-1970), Urdu poet, well-known for his *Kainat-e-Dil; Nawa-e-Kufr; Ada-e-Kufr;* Translations: Kalidasa's *Shakuntala;* Tagore's *Gitanjali;* Goethe's *Faust* and *Bhagavad Gita. d.* May 24, 1970.

BASU, BENOY KRISHNA (1908-1930), martyr; *b.* September 11, 1908 at village Rautbhog, district Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Terrorist and active revolutionary who shot dead Lowman, I.G. of Police and Hodson, Superintendent of Police, in the Armanitola Medical School at Dacca on August 29, 1930. He also took leading part in the killing of Simpson, Inspector General of Police in the Writers Building, Calcutta, on December 8, 1930. Died of bullet wound when police opened fire on the Calcutta Medical College Hospital on December 13, 1930.

BASU, BHUPENDRANATH (1859-1924), solicitor from Calcutta and powerful orator. President, Indian National Congress in 1914. Member, Bengal Legislative Council and the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Sometime Vice Chancellor, University of Calcutta.

BASU, HIMANGSU MOHAN (1906-1937), martyr, *b.* Munshiganj, district Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Terrorist and non-cooperator (1921), he became actively associated with the Jugantar Party. Arrested for complicity in the Chittagong Armoury Raid and the Tegart Murder Conspiracy; he was brutally tortured while under detention in the Bogra, Dinajpur and Presidency Jail. *d.* February 5, 1937 at Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta.

BASU, *THAKUR* MAN KUMAR (1920-1943), martyr, *b.* June 28, 1920 at Dacca, (now in Bengla Desh). A Jemadar in the Indian Army and freedom fighter, sentenced to death for trying to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence

Battery on April 18, 1943. Executed in the Madras Penitentiary on September 27, 1943.

BASU, SATTENDRANATH (-1908), martyr, *b.* Midnapur, West Bengal. Terrorist and a founder of the Anand Math, a revolutionary secret society at Midnapur. Dismissed from government service in April 1906, for his role in anti-Partition (of Bengal) agitation. Sentenced to death with the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case, Alipur Bomb Case and for his part in the killing of the approver in the case, Narendra Gossain, in the Alipur Jail. Died on the gallows in the Alipur Central Jail on November 21, 1908.

BASU, SOURINDRA MOHAN (1896-1969), sportsman; President, Indian Football Association and General Secretary, Mohun Bagan Club, Calcutta. First Indian Solicitor to Government of Bengal, 1942. *d.* June 9, 1969.

BAUDHAYANA (2nd Century A.D.), Sanskrit scholar, he is best known for his commentaries on *Dharmasutra* and, the *Brahmasutras*. Many scholars believe that he lived and worked during centuries preceding the Christian era but historians assign him the second century AD.

BEHARI LAL, RAI BAHADUR (1879-1970), Member, Nationalist Party; Member, All-India Liberal Federation and U.P. Liberal Association. *d.* January 19, 1970.

BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA (1880-), Sanskrit scholar and orientalist, Secretary of All India Oriental Conference (1925-27); Honorary Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society, London; and General Editor of the critical edition of the *Mahabharata;* Co-Founder and Honorary Secretary, 1915-18 and 1927-33, of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. He published more than ten books.

BERA, JIBAN KRISHNA (1924-1942), martyr, *b.* at village Mathuri, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot dead

by a military patrol on September 29, 1942 while participating in the Quit India movement.

BERA, KHUDI RAM (1912-1942), martyr, *b.* at Chingrimari, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot and Killed by police while participating in the attack on the Mohishadal police station on September 29, 1942.

BHABA, HOMI JEHANGIR (1909-1966), scientist, President, the Indian Science Congress in 1951; Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. He also presided over the Atoms for Peace Conference at Geneva, August 1955; and was the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India. Chairman of Commission which submitted a memorable report on the future of electronics in India. During his tenure, a band of Indian atomic physicists and research workers were trained and they evolved through their own labours the Tarapore Atomic Energy Station and a reactor to be energized at Kalapakkam, Madras. Was killed in an air crash on his way to London near Mt. Blanc in January, 1966.

BHADKE, BAKERAO (1920-1943), martyr, *b.* at village Norsapur, district Wardha, Maharashtra. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary. Was arrested and sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment for his part in the mob attack on the Ashti police station on August 16, 1942. Died in Jail in 1943.

BHADRABAHU (4th Century B.C.), Well-known for his book on Jain doctrine entitled *Kalpasutra.* It contains the names of 23 Tirthankaras who preceded Lord Mahavira.

BHAG SINGH (1880-1921), martyr, *b.* at Nizampur, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Shot dead in firing by police at Nankana Sahib in 1921 in connection with the Akali Morcha.

BHAGAT SINGH (1909-1931), martyr and patriot, *b.* September 28, 1909 at Banga village, of Lyallpur district (now in Pakistan). While yet of sixteen, he joined the revolutionary movement in 1924 and later founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army in collaboration with other revolutionaries of India. On December 17, 1928 he shot and killed J.P. Saunders. Arrested on April 8, 1929, for having thrown a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi. Special tribunal sentenced him to death by hanging. Along with two other prominent revolutionaries, Sukhdev and Shivram Rajguru, he died on the gallows in the Lahore Central Jail on March 23, 1931.

BHAGVAN DAS (1869-1958), philosopher, nationalist, humanist and literateur, was born on January 12, 1869 at Varanasi. Educated at Calcutta and Allahabad universities, he was Founder-Member of Central Hindu College, and Banaras Hindu University and Kashi Vidyapith. He is author of numerous books in Hindi, Sanskrit and English. The prominent among them are : *Science of Emotions*, (1900); *Science of Peace* (1904) ; *Science of Social Organizations* (1910) ; *Science of Sacred World* (1910) ; *Essential Unity of All Religions* (1932) etc. He passed away in 1958 and his son Sri Prakasha, donated his entire library to the Banaras Hindu University Library, Varanasi.

BHAGWANDAS, AMRUTLAL (1918-1946), martyr, *b.* 1918. Fired upon by police and killed at Bombay on February 22, 1946, while demonstrating in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

BHAKNA, SOHAN SINGH (-1968), veteran revolutionary from the Punjab and founder of Ghadar Party; Founder President, Indian Association of the Pacific Coast U.S.A. (1912).

BHAN, CHANDER (1907-1945) martyr, *b.* village Hasanpur, district Gurgaon, Haryana. He fought the British

Army in Burma as Havildar in the Indian National Army at Singapore in 1942; was apprehended by the British and died in a Burma jail in February 1945.

BHAN SINGH (-1918), martyr, associated with the Ghadar Party. He was sentenced for life in the First Lahore Conspiracy Case, and deported to the Andamans where he died.

BHANU, JAGAN NATH PRASAD (1858), noted Hindi poet and literateur, was born in 1858 in Madhya Pradesh. He wrote several books, the prominent among them are: *Kavya-Prabhakar ; Chhand Prabhakar*, *Chhand-Saravali*, and so many others. He was also a scholar of Urdu, Marathi, Oriya, and Sanskrit. To commemorate his memory, the Madhya Pradesh Government founded the *Bhanu Kavi Samaj*.

BHARADWAJA, a Rishi to whom the authorship of many Vedic hymns is attributed. He was the son of Brihaspati and father of Drona, the preceptor of the Pandavas and Kauravas. The *Taittiriya Brahmana* says that he lived through three lives, and that "he became immortal and ascended to the heavenly world, to union with the Sun".

BHARADWAJ, RAM CHANDRA (1886-1918), martyr, *b.* at village Yar Huseen, district Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province (now in West Pakistan). Journalist and editor of *Aftab*, the *Akash* (Delhi) and the *Bharat Mata* (Lahore). He left India for the U.S.A. in 1911, where he worked for the Ghadar Party and edited the *Ghadr* and also acted as a leader of the movement after Lala Hardayal's death. Was assassinated on April 23, 1918, inside a court-room in San Francisco by a secret agent of the British Government.

BHARATA (8th Century B.C.) an authority on the art of acting, dancing and music, his *Natyasastra* is a master-piece of literature as well as a treasure of studied procedure on drama

and rhetoric. Bharata, and Brahma are, according to oral tradition, the earliest exponents of this art. Indian music, it is believed, owes its greatness to Bharata.

BHARATHIDASAN (1891-1964), distinguished poet, patriot of Tamil Nadu, was born in 1891 at Pondicherry, then a French settlement. He published more than a dozen books of poetry and his collected works run into several volumes. In 1969, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Pisirandaiyar*. He wrote a verse play on the life and times of the great Tamil poet who lived 2,000 years ago and it was published posthumously in 1969.

BHARAVI (6th Century A.D.), Sanskrit poet, he is famous for his Kiratarjuniya, a drama based on the *Mahabharata*. With a vivid and forceful style, he delighted in acrobatic literary devices.

BHARTENDU HARISHCHANDRA (1850-1883), Hindi author. At the age of 17, he founded and edited a Hindi journal. Considered originator of Khari Boli (Modern Hindi), is well-known for his classic, *Mudrarakhshas*.

BHARTRIHARI, poet king, well-known for his book *Niti-Sataka*, a poem based on *Manu Smriti* and the *Mahabharata*.

BHASA (before 6th Century A.D.), poet and playwright, he wrote thirteen plays and numerous poems in three main categories, i.e. historical plays, fiction, and stories from *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*.

BHASKARACHARYA (11th Century A.D.), mathematician and astronomer, was born early in eleventh century. Author of *Bija-ganita* and *Lilavati* on arithmetic, and the *Siddhanta Siromani* on astronomy. He was credited with a knowledge of principles of Differential Calculus.

BHATKANDA, VISHNU NARAYAN (1860-1936), musician, who edited many books on musicology, evolved an accurate musical notation, *swara* and *tala,* a whole host of compositions which he preserved for posterity and which would otherwise have been mutilated or lost. A systematiser, Bhatkanda chose to become a teacher, realising that schools and colleges were essential for the propagation of music. The Madhav Music College of Gwalior and Lucknow's Marris College of Music owe their existence to him. Father, therefore, of the science of Hindustani music.

BHATNAGAR, SHANTI SWARUP (1894-1955),scientist, scholar and Urdu poet, D. Sc., London University. Member Chemical Society London; British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool. Empire Universities Congress. He is known for many remarkable inventions in the field of industry. The jute, cotton, soap, oil and sugar industries and the Indian agro-based industries in general owe much of their present advance to his efforts and guidance. Director of Industrial and Scientific Research Department in 1940 and Knighted in 1941. He was awarded honorary degrees by several foreign and Indian universities. India owes its many National laboratories and Government subsidised University research programmes to his zeal for the cause of science and his untiring "capacity for live-wire" organization.

BHATT, G. P. (1900-1969), advocate and educationist, Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court and later Vice-Chancellor, Saugar University. *d.* on May 11, 1969.

BHATTACHARYA, ASIT (1915-1934), martyr, *b.* at Sylhet (now in Bangla Desh). An active revolutionary, he was sentenced to death for participating in the mail robbery at Harkhola (Hobiganj) on March 13, 1933; executed in the Sylhet Jail on July 2, 1934.

BHATTACHARYA, BHABANI PRASAD (1914-1935), martyr, *b.* at village Joydalepur, district Dacca, (now in

Bangla Desh). Revolutionary and freedom fighter. For his major role in the attempted assassination of Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal at the Race Course, Darjeeling, in May 1934, he was sentenced to death and was hanged in the Rajshahi Central Jail. He had to be wounded before he could be apprehended by the police.

BHATTACHARYA, DHANESH CHANDRA (1907-1937), martyr, *b.* at Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary, he served many terms in different jails. Escaped from a hospital and when arrested again, found in possession of two loaded pistols. He died in the Midnapur Central Jail in December, 1937, while serving a long term of rigorous imprisonment.

BHATTACHARYA, PARESH CHANDRA (1903-1969), banker, Governor, Reserve Bank of India; Chairman, State Bank of India; Member, Fifth Finance Commission ; Former Financial Commissioner of Railways; President, Indian Institute of Bankers, 1962. *d.* February 13, 1969.

BHATTACHARYA, SANJAY (1909-1969), writer, poet, novelist and essayist, and author of several books; Editor of *Purbasha*, a literary monthly in Bengali. *d.* on February 4, 1969.

BHAVBHUTI (late 7th, 8th Century A.D.), playwright who was patronised by Yasovarman, the king of Kanauj. Bhavbhuti is the author of three plays : *Mahavira-charita*, *Malatimadhava* and *Uttararamacharita*. A philosopher well versed in grammar, logic and Mimansa School of Indian philosophy. Rhetoric was his special subject and he was besides, deeply interested in the *Upanisads* and Yoga. Literary critics place him next only to Kalidas in the quality of his drama.

BHIMA, the second of the five Pandu princes, His physical bravery was unbelievable in extent but he was quick to

anger and had great strength. Though mythological, Bhima's character is plausible. Burly, prodigious, gluttonous, coarse, heartily jovial and truculent in turn, he was a whole host in himself when armed with his favourite mace; he held his own even against Krishna when the latter made personal and slighting references upon him. Neither did he consider himself unequal to the Hanuman of the *Ramayana* in physical powers.

BHOJA, *RAJA* (997-1052), author, conqueror and the Hindu King of Dhar (modern Gujarat). Brave and chivalrous, he is credited with having defeated Mahmud of Ghazni. His wide ranging interests included poetics on which subject he has a book and he lives even today in the minds of people as the hero of many folk-tales. In Northern India, he is considered as the last bright star in the galaxy of Hindu Rajas.

BHOJA, MIHIR (840-907), king of Kanauj (840) and patron of learning and arts, he fought many battles against kings of the Deccan and Bengal before he ascended the throne of Kanauj in 840. Was tolerant of all religions.

BHOWNAGGREE, *SIR* **MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE** (1851-1933), Indian Barrister. Member of the Mother of Parliaments and of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

BHRIGU, a Vedic sage, he is one of the Prajapatis and great Rishis and is regarded as the founder of the race of the Bhrigus or Bhargavas, in which were born Jamad-agni and Parasu Rama.

BHULLA SINGH (1905-1930), martyr, was born in 1905 at village Kot Fatuhi, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. He was arrested on account of taking part in the Babbar Akali Movement in 1923 and the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. He expired in the Attock Jail on August 15, 1930.

BHURI-SRAVA, a prince of the Balhikas and an ally of the Kauravas, who was killed in the great battle of the *Mahabharata.*

BHUSHAN, V.N. (·1952), poet, playwright and critic, he is well known for his books: *The Peacock Lute, The Moving Finger, Anklet Bells, Samyukta* and *Mortal Coils.*

BIHARI LAL (-1763), Hindi poet, he was patronised by Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur who is stated to have paid him one gold coin for every verse. Bihari is among those called conscience poets in the terminology of modern criticism. He has been compared to other Hindi poets, especially to Deva and Rati Ram, but the place of Bihari is his own and no other Hindi poet can stand comparison to him.

BINGEKAR, SHRIRAM (1922-1942), martyr *b.* in village Chimur, district Chanda, Maharashtra. Fired upon by police while participating in the march to the Chimur Police Station on August 16, 1942.

BIR BAL (-1589), one of the Nine Gems in the Court of Emperor Akbar. His real name was Mahesh Das. This trusted general of King Akbar was killed while fighting against the Pathans in the north-western frontier.

BIRLA, JUGAL KISHORE (1883-1967), industrialist and philanthropist, he had many temples built and financed several educational institutions, including the Sanskrit College of Banaras Hindu University and the Ayurvedic Hospital, Varanasi. He is also responsible for the building of Birla Mandir (Delhi), Gita Mandir (Mathura), Laxminarayan Temple (Patna), Gita Mandir (Hardwar), the Ved Bhawan of Gurukul Kangri, etc.

BISHAN BAJIRAO (1892-1943), revolutionary, *b.* 1892 at village Ramtack, district Nagpur, Maharashtra. Was im-

prisoned for his part in the Quit India movement; and died in Nagpur Jail on February 11, 1943.

BISHWAS, MATHURA NATH (-1871), one of the richest disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, he was the son-in-law of Rani Rasmani. After the death of his wife Mathura became a sincere devotee of the Master. With his English education, he was rational in his outlook—but open-minded and unfanatical. At first he thought of the Master as a servant devotee but subsequently came to look upon him to be an incarnation. *d.* July 16, 1871.

BISMIL, RAM PRASAD (-1927), martyr, *b.* Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. A dire terrorist and a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association; was sentenced to death for participating in the Kakori Mail Dacoity on August 9, 1925 and in raids by the revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri, etc. Executed in Gorakhpur District Jail on December 19, 1927.

BISWAS, BASANT KUMAR (-1915), martyr, *b.* at Paragachha, district Nadia, West Bengal. Terrorist, revolutionary and an associate of Rash Bihari Bose. Tried for his complicity in the Delhi and Lahore Conspiracy cases along with his three compatriots: Amir Chand, Balmokand and Avadh Bihari. Sentenced to death, he died on the gallows on May 11. 1915, at Ambala Central Jail.

BISWAS, RAMNATH (1894-1955), traveller and author, he travelled through four continents by bicycle and wrote more than thirty books in Bengali.

BONNERJEE, WOOMESH CHUNDER (1844-1906), a founder of the Indian National Congress and its first President, *b.* Sonai, Kidderpore, was educated at the Oriental Seminary and the Hindu School. In 1864 he went to England to study law and set up in the Calcutta High Court in 1868.

President (1885) session and the eighth annual session (1893) of the Indian National Congress. Represented Calcutta University in Bengal Legislative Council in 1893. In 1901, proceeded to England to practise before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. Though he lost his eyesight, he carried on regardlessly till he died on July 21, 1906. Gokhale said of him that ". . . in a self-governing country he would, without doubt, have attained the position of the Prime Minister". In a birthday message, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hailed him as "this great patriot of the national renaissance who brought to the service of this country the varied and splendid gift of his vigorous intellect, his dominating personality and the breadth and clarity of his political vision".

BORGES, ERNEST J. (1909-1969), Surgeon and Cancer specialist. Chief Surgeon and Medical Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. Founder-member, Indian Academy of Medical Sciences. Died of cancer in 1969.

BOSE, ANAND MOHAN (1847-1906), *b.* village Joysiddhi, district Mymen singh. ed. Calcutta University. After having topped the list of successful candidates at every examination in Calcutta University, he proceeded to Cambridge in 1870 where he became the First Indian Wrangler. Was called to Bar in 1874 and started legal practice at Calcutta High Court. Active member of the Brahmo Samaj, and became the first Secretary of the Indian Association started in Calcutta in 1876. President, 14th session of the Indian National Congress, in Madras (1898). *d.* December 27, 1906; was on his death bed still protesting against the Partition of Bengal. His last appeal to his people was to "begin and close, every day, with prayer to the Lord, for the Motherland".

BOSE, BALARAM (1842-1890), a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* December 1842 in a rich Vaishnava family with landed property in the Balasore district of Orissa. The Master's touch brought far-reaching changes in Balaram's life. By his grace and mediation Balaram was elevated from the stage of formal

worship and prayer to that of love and absolute self-surrender. Thence forth he dedicated all that he had to God, and began to live in the world as His servant. After the passing away of the Master, the monks at the Baranagore monastery depended on Balaram for many things. He was loved and respected by Swami Vivekananda so much that when he heard of Balaram's illness, the Swamiji hurried from Banaras just to be present at his death-bed. *d*. April 13, 1890.

BOSE, BENOY (1908-1930), martyr, *b*. September 11, 1908. He killed Lowman, Inspector-General of Police, and seriously wounded Hodson, Police Superintendent in the Dacca Mitford Hospital on August 20, 1930, and Simpson, Inspector General of Prisons, in the Writers' Building, Calcutta, on December 8, 1930. After killing Simpson he attempted to commit suicide in order to escape capture. He died of a septic wound caused by his own revolver on December 13, 1930.

BOSE, JAGDISH CHANDRA (1858-1937), a prominent physicist and noted for his research in plant life, a prominent nationalist. He invented the crescograph for measuring plant growth.

BOSE, KHUDIRAM (1889-1908), martyr, first revolutionary in Bengal sent to the gallows. *b*. December 3, 1889 at Moubani in Midnapur district. Under the directive of the Revolutionary Party to kill Mr. Kingsford, the Police Magistrate, Khudiram and Praphulla Chaki threw a bomb at a car in Muzaffarpur on April 30, 1908, mistaking it for Kingsford's. Arrested next morning at the Wynee Railway Station, he was hanged on August 11, 1908.

BOSE, MADHU (1900-1969), Film Director; President, Cine Technicians and Workers' Union. Films: *Giribala* (silent), *Shelima; Court Dancer*, etc.

BOSE, NAND LAL (1883-1966), artist, and founder of a new school of painting, which is in part a revival of the ancient

Indian art. It represented the spirit of new India and was truly nationalistic employing a synthesis of Oriental and Occidental techniques. Founded the Indian Society of Oriental Arts. Joined Santiniketan in 1914 and Director Kala Bhawan, i.e. the Art Department of Vishvabharati University 1919. A well-travelled man, he was truly the Father of modern Painting in India.

BOSE, RAJHSHEKAR (-1880), noted Bengali literateur, and short story writer, was born on March 16, 1880 at Brahmanpara, District Burdwan. Educated at Calcutta University, he wrote and published more than 15 books in Bengali and English. In 1958, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book entitled *Anandihai Ityadi Galpa* (short stories).

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA, brother of Subhash Chandra Bose, was a prominent-left wing congress leader of Bengal. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1927. Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1945. Member Interim Government, September-October 1946 Member of Congress Working Committee July 1946 Janury 1947.

BOSE, SATYAN (-1908), martyr, convicted and executed in connection with the Alipore Jail Murder Case (1908). Hanged on November 21, 1908.

BOSE, SUBHASH CHANDRA (1879-1945), also known as "Netaji". A member of the Indian Civil Service but left it in 1921 to join the Non-cooperation Movement. An associate of C.R. Das and actively participated in the Swarajist movement. Deported to Mandalay for his nationalist activities. Elected for to the Bengal Legislative Council in absentia. Elected President of the All India Union Congress and the Youth Congress. Elected President (1938 and 1939) of the Indian National Congress twice but resigned from the

Congress because of his differences with Mahatma Gandhi who did not approve of his ideological predilections and his means for winning freedom. Founded Forward Bloc in 1939 with a view to influencing the course of nationalism in India according to his beliefs. The Government arrested him and imprisoned him in his own house in Calcutta. On January 27, 1941 he disappeared from detention and contrived to escape to Afghanistan, thence to Italy and Germany and ultimately to Japan. He organised the Indian National Army to free India from British yoke. According to the Netaji Death Enquiry Commission, he died in air crash in 1945. Following public objections to the findings of the earlier Commission, another has been appointed in its place to investigate the matter afresh.

BRAHMANANDA, *SWAMI* (1863-1922), formerly Rakhal Chandra Ghosh, *b.* January 21, 1863. An early and close disciple of Sri Ramakrishna and a contemporary of Swami Vivekananda. *d.* April 10, 1922.

BRIHADRATHA, the tenth and the last king of the Maurya dynasty, founded by Chandragupta.

BUDDHA (503-488 B.C.), or the enlightened one, he was the founder of Buddhism. It is generally believed that he lived from circa 503 to 488 B.C. He was born in the Terai of Nepal. His given name was Siddhartha and his family name, Gautama. Later he came to be called Sakyamuni. Siddhartha spent his youth in great luxury, married and fathered a son. When he was 29, however, he went for a ride in the royal park and saw four signs that betokened his future and launched him on a career of the spirit—an aged man, a sick man, a corpse, and a wandering religious mendicant. He recognized in the first three signs the presence of suffering in the world, and, in the serenity of the mendicant, he perceived his own destiny. Renouncing his life in the royal palace and forsaking his wife, Yashodhara, and his infant son, Rahula,

he became a hermit and a wanderer. For six years he suffered extreme self-mortification. One day he sat down under a *pipal* tree at Buddh Gaya determined not to rise from his seat until the puzzle of human misery was solved. The Bodhisatva withstood temptations and torments visited on him by Mara, the Evil One, and on the 49th day, he was rewarded for his holy asceticism by "the great enlightenment" or Nirvana. He became a teacher, gathered disciples, who were the first Buddhist monks and broadcast the message of his vision abroad. The Buddha preached his first sermon in the Deer Park at Sarnath, near Banaras. He returned home briefly where he converted his father, wife and son. His cousin Devadatta, jealous of the Buddha, tried to kill him by letting loose a wild elephant in his path but the Buddha calmed the beast with his gentleness. For 45 years Siddhartha travelled and preached in aid of his ministry and in time he came to be called *Bhagavatagatha* and the Buddha. Early representations of the Buddha often took the form of an empty throne, a pair of footprints, a wheel, or a *pipal* tree, symbols of the attainment of *nirvana* or Salvation and his renunciation. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art which flourished in the first and second centuries A.D., and which were much influenced by Western ideas, produced the first image of the Buddha. It was five centuries, however, before he became deified and entered the pantheon of absorbent and syncretist Hinduism.

C

CAISA, MANGAL (1896-1946), martyr. He died at Bombayon February 22, 1946, when police fired on the demonstrators expressing support to the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

CAMA, BHIKAJI (1861-1935), martyr, the first Indian woman revolutionary lady. In 1901 she went to England and

then came in contact with patriots like Shyamji K. Verma, Lala Hardayal and Vir Savarkar. In 1962 the Government of India issued a commemorative postal stamp. The credit for the designing of the Indian tricolour flag goes to her.

CAMA, KHARSHEDJI RUSTAMJI (1831-1909), prominent Parsee scholar, educationist, theosophist and social reformer, was born on November 11, 1831 at Bombay. He was educated at the Elphinstone College. He left for England in 1855 and joined Messrs Cama & Co., in London. On his return to Bombay he travelled throughout India and acquainted himself with the then prevailing political and social conditions. From 1st February, 1866, he began publishing in Gujarati, a journal entitled *Jaarlhoshti Abhyas* i.e. Zoroastrian studies. He was one of the founders of the Mulla Feroze Madressa (1854) and was associated with several other educational and social institutions. He was also associated with the Bombay National History Society (1884), the Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Mandli (1848), the Mulla Feroze Library, the Native General Library, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the J.N. Petit Institute, and several others. He died suddenly on the morning of August 13, 1909, when he was preparing himself to attend to his work as an Honorary Magistrate.

CHACKO, ILLIPARAMPIL CORA (1886-1956), Malayali author, was born on December 25, 1876. Educated at Madras and London universities, he retired as Director of Industries, Travancore. He wrote and published more than five books and in 1956 won Sahitya Akademi Award.

CHAITANYA, MAHAPRABHU (1485-1533), formerly known as Visvambhar, he lived towards the end of the fifteenth century. He dawned upon India like a spiritual sun and became an ascetic in 1509. He was a *yogi*. He idealized the love of Krishna and Radha into the Bengal School of Vaishnavism. Said to be the author of *Sakastaka*, Chaitanya

identified himself with Lord Krishna in whom he lost himself in *saranagati*.

CHAKRABARTY, ARUN CHANDRA (1895-1916) martyr, *b*. Pabna, East Bengal (now in Bangla Desh). Revolutionary and nationalist, he died when police opened fire on an assembly at Basudelepur in 1916.

CHAKRABARTY, PARESH CHANDRA (1901-1936), martyr, *b*. at village Palong, district Faridpur, (now in Bangla Desh). Took part in the Salt Satyagraha Movement (1930). Was arrested for complicity in a political dacoity in 1931. Died in June 1936 due to physical torture while in detention.

CHAKRAVARTY, TRAILOKYA NATH (1888-1970), revolutionary and author, he actively participated in India's struggle for freedom. Prominent among his works are: *Swarajya in Gita ; Thirty Years in Prison ; Memoirs*, etc.

CHALUKYA, South Indian dynasty (*circa* 550-1200), founded in the W. Deccan by Pulakesin I. His son, Pulakesin II (C 608 - 642), expanded his domain while defending his northern frontier against Harsha. The dynasty was eclipsed following the death of Pulakesin II but was revived (973-1200) under the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The history of the kingdom was largely one of wars of annexation with the Cholas and the staving off of incursions of the Turks and Arabs who were raiding North India to pillage and plunder.

CHAMBER, SHANKAR (1919-1930), martyr, *b*. village Mangrool, district Sangli, Maharashtra. Died when the police opened fire on the Forest Satyagrahis at Bilasbi on September 5, 1930, the latter were offering Satyagraha as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).

CHAND BARDAI, poet and first great Hindi writer of the *Prithvi Raj Raso* in the thirteenth century A.D., he is

well-known for his 2,500- page long poem on the reign of Prithvi Raj. In the latter's war with Md. Ghori bordering on a personal feud, Chand Bardai, who belonged to a generation of courtiers (a-poet withal) with a fantastic devotion to the royal person, is believed to have helped Prithvi Raj, a blinded captive in enemy camp, in coded cryptogrammatic verse to live upto the Rajput traditions of martial honour.

CHAND BIBI (1555-1599 A.D.), a ruler of Bijapur, she was one of those great heroines who adorn the pages of history that reads like fantasy. She was a widow when the forces of Akbar the Great marched against Bijapur. She fought against Murad, the Mughal prince and repulsed his army from her capital. An able administrator, the kingdom of Bijapur was ruled well under her regency. She patronised learning, but her fame primarily rests on the successful fight she waged against the imperial forces. Following the death of Chand Bibi, Bijapur was greatly weakened.

CHAND, JAI *See* **JAI CHAND**

CHAND, MOTI (1890-1915), martyr, *b.* Sholapur, Maharashtra. Revolutionary and freedom fighter. Was convicted of dacoity and the murder of the Mahant of the Nimej Bazar Temple in district Shahabad, Bihar ; died on the gallows in March 1915.

CHANDI *see* **KALI**

CHANDRA, BANKIM *See* **CHATTERJI, BANKIM CHANDRA**

CHANDRAGUPTA or CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA Also known in Greek as Sandracotus or Sandrocottus, he was the first king of Magadha of ancient India of the Maurya dynasty (322 -298 B.C.) In his youth, he met Alexander (326 or 325 B.C.). He established the Maurya dynasty and destroyed Macedonian garrison left in India by

Alexander. He extended his empire across northern India including Afghanistan. He defeated the invading army of Seleucus in the Punjab (305 B.C.) and received Megasthenes as Greek ambassador (302 B.C.). According to the tradition of the Jains, Chandragupta went on a pilgrimage to the south of India during a great famine. There he is said to have starved himself to death.

CHANDRAGUPTA II (380-414 A.D.), *see* **VIKRAMADITYA, CHANDRAGUPTA II**

CHANDRAVARKAR, NARAYAN GANESH (1855-1923), one of the pioneers of the Indian National Congress, *b.* Honaver, a sea-port in North Canara. *ed.* Elphinstone College, Bombay ; started legal practice in 1881 in the Bombay High Court. Judge of Bombay High Court (1901). He succeeded Justice Ranade as leader of the Indian Social Reform Movement. President, Indian National Congress (16th Session) held at Lahore in 1900. He was a highly respected man and "a fine flower of English Liberalism alike by his culture and temperament". A Brahmo by faith, he was above caste. He was a reformer alike by precept and example. Died of heart failure at Bangalore in May, 1923.

CHANDRAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN (1887-1959), educationist and administrator, Mayor of Bombay 1932, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University 1933 to 1939. President, Council of the Indian Institute of Science and Chairman of the Governing Council, 1950-51 and in 1957, was conferred the Honorary Fellowship of the Institute by the President of India. He died of heart attack on a Calcutta bound train.

CHANGAMPUZHA, MAHAKAVI (1914-1948), Kerala's greatest poet of modern times, he is well known for the tragic lyricism of his works.

CHAPHEKAR, BALKRISHNA (1873-1899), martyr, *b.* Chinchawad, district Poona, Maharashtra. One of the early

revolutionaries, he imparted military training to patriotic Indian youths together with Damodar, his brother, with a view to over-throwing the British rule. Implicated a plot to kill Mr. Rand, the British Plague Commissioner of Poona, against whom there was great public resentment. Sentenced to death and died on the gallows in the Yervada Jail, Poona on May 12, 1899.

CHAPHEKAR, DAMODAR (1869-1898), martyr, *b.* June 24, 1869 at Chinchwad, district Poona, Maharashtra. Freedom fighter and a revolutionary of an earlier generation, he organised a society for promoting physical culture and imparting military training to patriotic young men for the purpose of over-throwing British rule. With the cooperation of his two brothers, Balkrishna and Vasudev, he organized a plot to kill Mr. Rand, the British Plague Commissioner in Poona, Ultimately Rand and Lieut. Ayerst were killed. The death sentence was carried out in Yervada Jail, Poona on April 18, 1898.

CHAPHEKAR, VASUDEV (1880-1899), martyr, *b.* Chinchwad, district Poona, Maharashtra. Freedom fighter and revolutionary, he helped his two brothers Balkrishna and Damodar, in imparting military training to patriotic young men for the purpose of overthrowing the British rule. Was sentenced to death for aiding and abetting the assassination of Rand, the Plague Commissioner of Poona. Hanged in Yervada Jail, in Poona, on May 8, 1899.

CHARAK (2nd century A.D.), also known as the king of physicians in India, he lived in the Ist Century A.D. His *Charak Samhita* is the basic book for the Ayurvedic system of medicine. This classic deals with all branches of medicine, including surgery, midwifery and psycho-therapy.

CHARANJIT SINGH (1883-1970), member, Council of State, Kapurthala, 1923-1947, title of Raja conferred in 1931.

CHARLU, P. ANANDA (1843-1908), one of the "brave 72" who founded the Indian National Congress and a pioneer of

public life in the South. *b.* in a village in the district of Chittoor. Passed his B.L. examination privately (1869,) he studied Sanskrit and Telugu and founded journal called *Vyjayanti*. Along with the well-known M. Viraraghavachariar of the *Hindu*, Ananda Charlu played a leading part in making the Madras Mahajana Sabha a great public institution in the pre-Congress era. Representative of Madras in Legislative Council (1895-1903). President Indian National Congress (Seventh session) Nagpur 1891 succeeding the great Pherozeshah Mehta. Later Secretary, Indian National Congress. Indeed, he was one of the ten Congress leaders who dominated the Congress scene both as President and Secretary.

CHARIAR Viraraghva—*see* Viraraghavachariar.

CHATTERJEE, SARAT CHANDRA (1879-1968), noted satirist of West Bengal, was popularly known as "Dada Thakur". To focus peoples attention on the country's social ills, he published a two-sheet paper from his own hand-printing press and himself acted as news boy.

CHATTERJEE, SARAT CHANDRA (1876-1938), one of the great novelists and short story writer that India has so far produced. He originally wrote in Bengali and his works were translated into several Indian and foreign languages. Prominent among his works are : *Patherdavi*, *Shrikant*, *Devdas*, *Biraj Bahu*, *Bado Didi Charitrahean*, etc. He is more popular than Bankimchandra Chatterjee and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore so far as the number of reading public is concerned.

CHATTERJI, SAILESH CHANDRA (1912-1934), martyr, *b.* at Comilla (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter, student leader & revolutionary. Took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930). Wounded during capture by police and was sent to prison. Died in the Deoli Detention Camp in 1934.

CHATTERJI, BANKIM CHANDRA (1838-1894), poet, and novelist, first Indian to obtain his B.A. degree from Calcutta University in 1858. Deputy Magistrate and for a time Assistant Secretary to Bengal Government. Editor of a Bengali Journal, he himself started in 1872. In his novel, *Anandamath* or the Abbey of Bliss, he developed the idea of patriotism as a necessary counterpart of religion. He gave to India the great song known as *Bande Mataram*, India's alternate national anthem. The two following stanzas from the Ode are from a translation by Aurobind from Bengali :

'Mother, I bow to thee.
Rich with thy hurrying streams
Bright with thy orchard gleams
Cool with thy winds of delight
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free.

... ...

Loveliest of all earthly lands,
Showering wealth from well-stored hands.
Mother, mother mine
Mother sweet, I bow to thee
Mother, great and free."

"He gave us the vision of our Mother. The bare idea of the Motherland was itself a great driving force. He gave us the idea of the Great Divine and Maternal Power in the form of beauty that can dominate the mind and seize the heart and remove all the fears and hopes in all-absorbing passion for the Mother and her service."

CHATTERJI, JOGESH CHANDRA (1895-1969), Member Rajya Sabha (1956-69), and actively associated with United Trade Union Congress ; United Socialist Organization and All India United Kisan Sabha, *d.* April 22, 1969.

CHATUR LAL (1926-1965), Tabla player, joined A.I.R. in 1947. Visited Afghanistan for performance 1962 ; Britain

1955 and U.S.A. at the invitation of Museum of Modern Art. Again visited North America, 1957-58 ; U.S.S.R., 1960 and West Germany, 1964.

CHATURVEDI, GIRDHAR SHARMA (1881-), Sanskrit scholar, Principal, Sanatana Dharma Sanskrit College, Lahore, 1919-24 ; Director, Sanskrit Research Studies, Banaras Hindu University, 1951-54 and Editor of *Sanskrita Ratnakara*, 1906-15. Author of several books in Sanskrit and Hindi.

CHATURVEDI, MAKHANLAL (1889-1968), Hindi poet and writer. Formerly President, A.I.H.S.S. 1943, Recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award, 1955 for a book of poems entitled *Him-Tarangini*. Surrendered Padma Bhushan as a protest against the Official Language (Amendment) Bill.

CHAUBAL, MAHADEO BHASKAR (1857-1933), Judge, Bombay High Court (1908) and in 1910 when the Morley-Minto reforms came into force, Member, Executive Council of the Governor, Bombay.

CHAUDHURY, RAGHUNATH (1879-1967), Assamese poet, President of the Assam Sahitya Sabha, 1936. Founder-Editor, *Chintadhara*, Author of several books in Assamese.

CHAUDHURI, CHITTAPRIYA RAY (-1915), martyr, resident of Madaripur (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Was arrested for complicity in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case. On his release in April, 1914, again collaborated with Jatin Mukherjee. Wounded by police fire while making an attempt to take delivery of arms from *Maverick*, a German ship on September 9, 1915.

CHAUDHURI, PROMODE RANJAN (1904-1927), martyr, *b*. Kelishahar, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Member of the revolutionary Anusilan Samity, at Chittagong in 1920. Also

took active part in the Non-cooperation Movement (1921). Killed the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bhupendra Nath Chatterjee, on May 28, 1927.

CHAUDHURY, BIBHUTI (1912-1970), educationist and author, was an authority on Tagore. *d.* August 6, 1970.

CHAUHAN, PRITHVIRAJ *See* **PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN**

CHAVAN, BABURAO HARI (1916-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound he sustained in firing by the police at Bombay on February 22, 1946, while participating in the demonstrations in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

CHAWHAN, RAMA (1910-1942), martyr, *b.* at Nagpur, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound he sustained in firing by police at Nagpur on August 12, 1942 on Quit India Movement agitators.

CHEEMA, KARAM SINGH (1866-1969), revolutionary ; Member, Ghadar Party ; Founder, All India Kisan Sabha, Punjab. Visited U.S.S.R. in 1961 as a member of Peace Delegation. Founded *Kirti*, a Punjabi paper (1926); *d.* October 4, 1969.

CHERIAN, P. V. (1893-1969), Governor of Maharashtra (1964-69), Dean, Madras Medical College (1954-57) ; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University (1955) ; Chairman, Madras Legislative Council (1952-64) ; Mayor, Madras 1950 and Surgeon-General, Madras, 1947. *d.* November 9, 1969.

CHETIA, SARUNATH (1920-1942), martyr, *b.* village Patiapukhuri, district Darrang, Assam. He died of bullet wound on September 20, 1942, when police opened fire on a procession marching on the police station at Dhekiajuli.

CHETTY, R. K. SHANMUGAM, Finance Minister, Union Cabinet 1947, India's representative to Bretton Woods Conference (1946) leading to a charter for the creation of the I.M.F. and the World Bank.

CHHOTU RAM (1883-), advocate and a leader of Punjab; leader of the Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council (1926-1936). President, Punjab Legislative Council, 1936.

CHIKALE, SHANKAR (1906-1946), martyr, Fired upon and killed by police at Lalbag, Bombay, on February 22, 1946 while demonstrating in support of revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

CHINTAMANI, C.Y., noted statesman, educationist and journalist, he was a freedom fighter of his own type. He started his political career as a Congressman but later disassociated himself with Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements. He was a liberal and remained so till his death. He was the Editor of the *Leader* which was founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in October 1909. Under Chintamani's able editorship it rose to great heights and was acknowledged to be one of the leading papers in the country. He conducted the *Leader* as the mouthpiece of the Liberal Party and expected the *Leader* staff to accept the essential principles of liberalism. At the height of the first non-cooperation movement, Mahatma Gandhi admitted that no newspaper had combatted the non-cooperation movement so persistently and with such ability as the *Leader* of Allahabad.

CHIPLUNKAR, VISHNUSHASTRI (1850-1882), father of modern Marathi prose. Through his famous *Nibandhmala*, ushered in a great renaissance in Maharashtra. Politics, literature, history, social reforms, science—his range of topics was extensive. Advocate of "cultural nationalism".

CHITRANGADA, elder son of King Santanu, and brother of Bhishma, arrogant and proud, he was killed in early life in a conflict with a Gandharva of the same name.

CHOHARKAR, MARUTI (1920-1943), martyr, *b.* village Ashti, district Wardha, Maharashtra. Was sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment because of his role in the Quit India movement (1942) and in the attack on the Ashti police station in August 1942. Died in Betul Jail in 1943.

CHOKHAMELA (-1332), also known as the Mhar poet. One of the earliest followers of Dayandev, who lived in the early part of fourteenth century, he soon became a saint. As a child Chokhamela took to cleaning the village neighbourhood of the carcases of cattle and was not allowed by high caste Hindus to enter temples. However, the young Chokhamela grew up into a saintly boy. When a wall was being constructed round Mangalvedha town, in 1332, a portion of the wall collapsed pinning down and killing a number of workmen, including the saint. The young saint taught a lesson in humility to the higher castes and set an encouraging example to the lower ones. He also proved that bhakti and vocation do in fact count far more than the accident of birth.

CHOKSHI, NAVNITILAL MOHANLAL (1904-1969), banker, Chairman, Bank of Baroda, 1967-69, Managing Director (1962) and General Manager (1956-62). Chairman, Agricultural Finance Corporation; Vice-Chairman, Indian Banks Association. *d.* June 25, 1969.

CHOLA, RAJA *See* **RAJA CHOLA**

CHOLA, RAJENDRA (1014-1044), empire-builder and administrator, he extended his dominion from the foot of the Himalayas to the Kanya Kumari. He also conquered Andamans, Nicobar and Malaya. His reign is known as the Golden Period in the history of South India.

CHOUDHARY, JAOJI DADAJI (1839-1892), printer; founded the Nirnaya Sagar Press and Type Foundry. He was also Assistant Printer, Bombay Gazette Press.

CHOWDHARY, H. E. (1920-1968), cricket player, umpire in three test matches during the 1959 Australian tour of India; again when India played against M.C.C. at Calcutta Ranji Trophy in 1961-62; and in Bombay in 1963-64; and Matches since 1934.

CHOWDHURY, SATU (1906-1969), football player, toured South Africa as a member of Indian Eleven in 1934 and Australia in 1938; Football Secretary, Mohun Bagan Club, 1952. *d.* April 15, 1969.

CHUHAR SINGH (1896-1926), martyr, *b.* at village Rurki Khas, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. He was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment having been accused of taking part in the Jaito Morcha (1923-24). *d.* in the Nabha Jail.

CHUTKE, GOPAL (1898-1942), martyr, *b.* Bhandara, Maharashtra. Died when police fired on Quit India movement agitators in Bhandara city on August 14, 1942.

CHYAVANA *or* **CHYAVANA**, a sage, son of the *Rishi* Bhrigu, and author of some hymns.

CUNHA, TRISTAO BRAGANZA (1891-1958), Founded Goa Congress Committee in 1928; organized Goa Youth League, Bombay (1945). Edited *Konkani Weekly*, *Azad Goan and Free Goa*. Published *Denationalization of Goans*. *d.* September 26, 1958.

CURSETJEE, ARDASEER (1808-1877), first Indian Fellow of Royal Society, 1841. Non-Resident Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, 1836; Chief Engineer, Steam

Factory and Foundry, Bombay, 1940; Chief Resident Engineer, Indus Flokilla Co. Karachi, 1859. *d.* November 16, 1877.

D

DABHADE, NARAYAN (1926-1942), martyr, *b.* at Poona, Maharashtra. Was killed when police fired upon Quit India movement agitators near the Congress office at Poona on August 9, 1942.

DADUDAYAL (1544-1603), saint and sage of Rajasthan, he became an ascetic at eleven. His son, Garib Das, was a notable Hindi poet. Akbar invited Dadudayal to Fatehpur Sikri in 1584 and listened to his compositions over forty days. A contemporary to Tulsi Das, he is well known for his *Harde Bani*.

DAL, JAYANTI (1909-1970), journalist and author, he won the *Soviet Land* Award for his translation of Tolstoy's *War and Peace* into Gujarati. Editor *Rekha and Gati*. *d.* August 24, 1970.

DAMAYANTI, wife of Nala and heroine of the tale of Nala and Damayanti. Also known by her patronymic Bhaimi.

DANDEKAR, KAMLAKAR (1924-1942), martyr, *b.* at Mahad district, Kolaba, Maharashtra. Killed during firing by the police on Quite India movement demonstrators at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, on September 10, 1942.

DANDEKAR, S.V. (1896-1968), educationist, better known as **Sonumama,** he died in Poona in 1968.

DANDIN (7th Century A.D.), grandson of Bharavi, he was an eminent prose writer next to Bana, whose contemporary he was. Some poetical works are also attributed to Dandin by tradition, one of which is *Kavyadarsa*. Dandin modelled his prose style on that of Bana so much so that an unknown

author who set his prose to verse included a condensation of *Kadambari* no doubt mistakenly identifying the style as that of master Bana himself. He is famous for his style and narration.

DANDU, NARAYANA RAJU (1889-1944), martyr, *b.* October 15, 1889, at village Nelapogulu, district West Gadavari, Andhra Pradesh. He took part successively in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and the Quit India Movement (1942). Was arrested and detained in Tanjore prison where he died on September 10, 1944.

DAR, BISHEN NARAYAN (1864-1916), national leader, and patriot. A Kashmiri Pandit, he was born in 1864. His interest in the activities of the Indian National Congress in 1887 began two years before Jawaharlal Nehru was born. At the age of twenty, he went to Middle Temple in London, to study law. In 1887, he addressed the Madras session of the Indian National Congress. Member, the Imperial Legislative Council in 1914 where he upheld the cause of the Congress. In 1911, unexpectedly made President, Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. He passed away in 1916 when only 52. Bishen Narayan Dar and Rash Behari Ghose are believed to be more literary among India's politicians.

DAS, ANIL CHANDRA (1906-1932), martyr, *b.* June 8, 1906, at Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Revolutionary. Was arrested at Taltala Ghat, Munshiganj, aboard the Barisal and was brutally tortured in police custody. He died in the Dacca Jail on June 27, 1932.

DAS, BAISHNU (1884-1919), martyr, *b.* village Sham Nagar, district Amritsar, Punjab. Died when British troops opened indiscriminate machine-gun fire on the public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

DAS, BANARSI (1915-1942), martyr, *b.* at village Atrauli, district Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh. Died of bullet wound

when police opened fire on Quit India movement demonstrators at Atrauli in 1942.

DAS, CHITTARANJAN or **C.R. DAS** (1870 1925), popularly known as Deshbandhu. Entered Indian politics in 1917 when he was defence Counsel for he Aurobindo Ghosh in the Alipur Conspiracy Case and soon after foremost lucrative legal practice for a political career. At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1920, he opposed the views of Mahatma Gandhi on *Satyagraha* but later emerged as a staunch follower. He was prosecuted for organizing complete *hartal* in Calcutta when the Prince of Wales visited the city in 1921. Later he founded the Swarajist Party and under his leadership it infused a salutary spirit of nationalism among the Indian people. He was a great patriot, realist and strategist. He loved his country passionately for which he would make any sacrifice. Died suddenly in June 1925.

DAS, GOPABANDHU (1877-1928), Congress leader from Orissa and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. *d.* June 17, 1928.

DAS, JATINDRA NATH (1904-1929), martyr. Among the greatest of revolutionaries, he was arrested on June 14, 1929, for complicity in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. While in detention he went on hunger strike in protest against the brutal treatment meted out to political prisoners. After 63 days of fasting he died in the Lahore Jail on September 13, 1929.

DAS, NILAKANTHA (1884-1967), Oriya writer, journalist, revolutionary, politician and legislator; Speaker, Orissa Assembly and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, 1951-1961. Won Sahitya Akademi Award for his work, *Atma Jivani*; Recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1957.

DAS GUPTA, NIRENDRA NATH (1896-1915), martyr, *b.* at village Madaripur, district Faridpur (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary; was arrested in connection with the Faridpur Conspiracy Case of 1913. On release, he killed Norode Holdar, a C.I.D. Officer at Calcutta in 1915. Also collaborated in unloading arms and ammunition from the German MAVERICK ship on the Orissa coast. Wounded in an encounter with armed police at Kaptipoda, district Balasore, Orissa, on September 9, 1915. Was tried and sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Balasore Jail in October, 1915.

DAS GUPTA, S.N. (1875-1948), educationist and former Professor of Mathematics, at the Forman Christian College, Lahore (1902-37). Founded the S.N. Das Gupta College at Delhi which specializes in preparing candidates for various competitive examinations.

DASARATHA, a prince of Solar race, son of Aja, a descendant of Ikshwaku, and king of Ayodhya. He was father of Lord Ramachandra and father-in-law of Sita.

DATT, VAJRA (9th Century), author of *Lokeshwar*, he flourished in the time of Dev Lal (815-854), a ruler of Bengal.

DATTA, BHUPENDRANATH (1880-), prominent journalist and writer, he was editor of *Jugantar* and published several books in English and Bengali, prominent amongst them are: *Studies in Indian Social Polity*; *Dialectics of Hindu Ritualism*; *Swami Vivekananda: Patriot, Prophet*; *Indian Art in Relation to Culture*; *Hindu Law and Inheritance*, etc.

DATTA, KAHNAILAL (1887-1908), martyr, *b.* September 1887 at, Chandernagore, district Hooghly, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and member of secret revolutionary society; arrested in Calcutta in May 1908, having been accused of complicity

in Alipur Bomb Case and detained in Alipur Jail. Shot and killed Narendra Nath Gossain, one of the accused, who had turned approver in the same jail. Died on the gallows in the Alipur Central Jail on November 10, 1908.

DATTA, MADHUSUDAN (- 1930), martyr, *b.* at village Bidgram, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). He actively participated in the Non-cooperation Movement (1921) and Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930. Defied arrest and died fighting against British troops on the Jalalabad Hill, Chittagong on April 22, 1930.

DATTA, MICHAEL MADHUSUDAN (1828-1873), an Indian Christian, *b.* at Sagardari in Jessore district in a respectable Kayastha family. A prominent writer and a poet of eminence. *d.* 29th June, 1873.

DATTA, MRIGENDRA NATH (- 1933), martyr, *b.* village Paharipura, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and Revolutionary. Played prominent role in the killing of District Magistrate, B.E.J. Burge, at the Police Grounds, Midnapur, on September 2, 1933. Died of bullet wounds he sustained when police guards opened fire in the Midnapur Sadar Hospital on September 3, 1933.

DATTA, NAGENDRA NATH (- 1918), martyr, was born at Sunamganj, district Sylhet, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary. A colleague of Rash Behari Bose, he assisted in organizing the agitation against the partition of Bengal. Was arrested on account of the Delhi Conspiracy Case, the Labour Conspiracy Case and the Banaras Conspiracy Case. Died in the Agra Jail in 1918.

DATTA, RAM CHANDRA (1851-1899), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* Narikeldanga in Calcutta on October, 30, 1851, and was the son of Nrisimha Prasad Datta. A Vaisnava devotee, he believed that the Master's sight or touch sanctified

everything. As early as 1885, he published *Tattwasara*, a book containing the teachings of the Master, which he preached and spread in every way with great enthusiasm. *d.* January 17, 1899.

DATTATREYA, Brahman saint in whom an *amsha* or a portion of Brahma Vishnu and Shiva or more particularly Vishnu was believed to be incarnate.

DATTA, UPENDRA NATH (1909-1932), martyr, *b.* November 7, 1909, at village Mashura, district Faridpur, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and member of the revolutionary Jugantar Party. Fired upon and killed in the political dacoity at Amta, Howrah, in December 1932.

DATTA GUPTA, BIRENDRA NATH (1891-1910), martyr, *b.* 1891 at Bikrampur, district Dacca, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom Fighter and a member of revolutionary group led by Bagha Jatin. Was arrested on the charge of shooting and killing Shams-ul-Alam, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Calcutta High Court building on January 24, 1910. His death sentence was executed on February 21, 1910.

DATTILA (8th Century B.C.), writer and commentator, a pupil of Bharata, who wrote a magnificent commentary of dancing called *Bharatanaya*.

DATYE, VASANT (1924-1942), martyr, *b.* 1924 at Mahad, district Kolaba, Maharashtra. Died when police opened fire on demonstrators of S.P. College, Poona, near the Mamlatdar's office at Mahad on September 10, 1942.

DAY, *Rev*, LAL BEHARI (1824-1894), Indian Christian, *b.* December 18, 1824, in a middle-class Hindu home at Talpur in Western Bengal. A fine prose writer in English, his style was most pleasing, perspicacious, simple and elegant. His most prominent work was *Govinda Samanta*. *d.* October, 28, 1894.

DAYANAND SARASWATI, *SWAMI* (1824-1883), founder of Arya Samaj, his original name was Mul Shankar. Left home at the age of 22 in search of truth. In the course of his wanderings lasting till 1870, he met many *sanyasis* known for learning and piety. "Back to the Vedas" became the battle cry of his reformation. Many considered him the Luther of Hinduism. The D.A.V. movement launched to further the cause of education as conceived by him made a great contribution to India's struggle for freedom. His *Satyartha Prakash* will ever remain a monumental work.

DE, MAKHAN LAL (1852-1922), social worker and teacher, he belonged to Jargaram, West Bengal.

DE, SUBODH (1913-1931), martyr, *b.* Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Active freedom fighter. Died in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on April 15, 1931, while under detention having been implicated in the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

DEB, S.C. (1889-1970), Professor of English, Allahabad University, was Secretary, Allahabad Public Library for many years. *d.* December 20, 1970.

DEKA, TILOK CHANDRA (1924-1942), martyr, b. May 1924 at Charaibabhai, district Nowgong, Assam. Member of the Shanti Sena and the Quit India movement (1942). Died of bullet and bayonet wounds he received on the night of August 20, 1942, in connection with the Quit India movement.

DEODHAR, *PROFESSOR* **DINKAR BALWANT,** Professor of Sanskrit, cricket player, captained Holkar XI, principal rival to the Bombay XI for the Ranji Trophy for many years. Captain and batsman, he hit up large scores in Ranji Trophy matches.

DESA, VERO P. (1898-1961), dental surgeon, founded the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, in 1933, and is remembered as the "father of operative dentistry".

DESAI, BHULABHAI (1877-1946), lawyer and Congress leader, born in Surat. Educated at village school and afterwards at Bombay University. Gave up teaching career as Professor in 1905 and began to practise law with such skill and success that only after a few years, he was appointed Advocate General of Bombay. In 1923, he was offered a place in the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay and later the post of a High Court Judge, both of which he declined. In 1932, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000 for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was again arrested in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules, but was released a year later on account of illness. Succeeding the Late Pandit Motilal Nehru as the Leader of the Opposition, he led the Congress Party in the Central Assembly for nine years most creditably. He was a splendid orator, distinguished Parliamentarian and an authority on constitutional law. As a member of the Congress Working Committee and President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, he had a high share in the shaping of Congress policy. The formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board in 1934 was in large measure due to him. In 1944, in an effort to bring a compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League, he entered into extensive private negotiations with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the League, which paved the way for the Simla Conference. His last great act before his death in May, 1946, was his able defence of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) prisoners by a special Court which added considerably to his reputation, and free India's credit.

DESAI, MAGANBHAI (1899-1969), educationist, founder-member, Gujarat University, (1957-60). A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, he published *Commentary on Satyagraha and Gandhiji's Way of Life*; *Gita*, etc.

DESAI, MAHADEV (1892-1942), martyr, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, was a great non-violent fighter of India's struggle for independence. *b.* in January 1892 in district Surat, Gujarat. Actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Disobedience Movement (1930), Individual Satyagraha, (1941) and the Quit India Movement (1942). Was arrested several times and finally imprisoned in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, along with Mahatma Gandhi. *d.* on August 15, 1942.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL HARI (1823-1892), also known as Sidhaye, he wrote under the pen-name of *Lokhitwadi.* He was very out-spoken in his views and much ahead of his time in thought and action. He wanted people to welcome Western knowledge. It was his prophecy that in course of time, Indians would demand a parliamentary form of government and ask the British to quit India.

DESHPANDE, *VEERARATNA* **BAJI PRABHU** (-1660), swordsman of Shivaji, who gave his life for his master, in 1660, when Fazil Khan of Bijapur attempted to encircle the Marathas in Panhalgad fort. Baji Prabhu, though wounded, continued to fight till Shivaji safely reached Vishalgad.

DESHPANDE, KUSUMAVATI (1904-1961), educationist and literary critic, she is well known for her *Critical Introduction to Marathi literature* and *History of the Marathi Novel.*

DESHPANDE, VINAYAK (1889-1910), martyr, freedom fighter and member of Abhinav Bharat, a revolutionary society. He was one of the main accused in the plot to kill Jackson, the District Magistrate of Nasik, who had passed a severe sentence on Ganesh Vinayak Savarkar. Sentenced to death after due trial he died on the gallows on April 19, 1910, in Thana Jail.

DEV, ACHARYA NARENDRA (1889-1956), educationist, patriot and socialist, and author of a number of books. He was a scholar of ancient Indian history and culture. Founder-

member of the Praja Socialist Party and the Chairman of the P.S.P. Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow and Banaras Universities for several years. He was one of the most prominent fighters in India's struggle for freedom. He wrote several books.

DEVA (16ˉ3-), one of the Hindi poets of the *Riti Kal* and a prolific writer, he belonged to Etawa, Uttar Pradesh. Author of more than 70 books, most prominent among them being *Kavya Rasayan*.

DEVAKI, wife of Vasudeva, mother of Lord Krishna and cousin of Kansa, she is sometimes called an incarnation of Aditi.

DEVAL, GOVIND BALLAL (1855-1916), actor and dramatist, he translated *Othello* into Marathi; translation was entitled Jhunghar Rao. His play, *Sharda*, condemning child marriage is popular even today. He also translated the Marathi *Kadambari*, *Mrichakatica*, *Vikramurvasiya* into Marathi from Sanskrit.

DHANSHETRI, MALLAPPA (1896-1931), martyr, b. Sholapur, Maharashtra. Freedom fighter and revolutionary. He led a procession of people protesting against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on May 8, 1930. Was charged along with other leaders, of killing one constable and burning alive the other one. Tried for rioting and murder, and was sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Yervada Jail, Poona, on January 12, 1931.

DHAR, DWARIKANATH (1904-1970), printer, founded Jadavpur School of Printing Technology; Founder-President, Bengal Printers' Association; and President, Association of Master Printers. *d.* November 23, 1970.

DHARAM PAL (770-815), second king of the Pala dynasty of Bengal, was elected king by the people when Bengal was plunged in anarchy. Dharam Pal was Buddhist

by faith but practised religious tolerance. He is said to have extended his kingdom by conquest to Beas in the Punjab, the Himalayas in the North, and the Vindhyas in the South, but the Pratihars were also on the ascendancy having under Nagabhata defeated the Arabs in 712. Dharam Pal had to contend against them and was ultimately defeated by them. He was a great patron of art and culture.

DHARAM SINGH (1888-1924), martyr, *b.* at Kot Kalan, district Jullundur, Punjab. Actively participated in the Babbar Akali movement in 1920 and in the Jaito Morcha (1923-24). Was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Died in Nabha Jail tn 1924.

DHINGRA, MADAN LAL (-1909), martyr from the Punjab. Educated at Amritsar and Lahore and later at the University College for Engineering, London, in 1906. Became a revolutionary in London and learnt the use of fire-arms. He was arrested on the charge of killing Col. William Curzon Wyllie, Political A.D.C. in the India Office, at a gathering in the Imperial Institute, London; was sentenced to death and died on the gallows at the Pentonville Prison, London, on August 17, 1909.

DHRISHTA DYUMNA, brother of Draupadi, and Commander-in-Chief of the Pandava armies, he killed Drona, who had beheaded his father. In his turn he was killed by Drona's son, Aswatthaman.

DHRITA RASHTRA, the eldest son of Vichitra-virya or Vyasa, and brother of Pandu. He was blind, and Pandu was affected with a disease, supposed from his name "the pale", to be a leprous affection. After the death of Pandu, Dhrita-Rashtra ascended the throne, and the great war recorded in the *Mahabharata* was fought between their sons, one party being called *Kauravas*, from an ancestor, Kuru, and the other *Pandavas*, from their father Pandu. Dhrita Rashtra and his wife were burnt in a forest fire.

DHRUVA (770-793 A. D.), king of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, was a great conqueror and patron of art and culture.

DHUDE, GULABRAO (1900-1942), martyr, *b.* at village Wadala, district Wardha, Maharashtra. Shot dead by an army patrol while participating in the Quit India Movement, 1942.

DHURVE, SHRIRAM (1930-1942), martyr, *b.* Tumsar, district Bhandara, Maharashtra. He died when fired upon by the police near the Tumsar police station on August 14, 1942, while participating in the Quit India movement.

DAS, RAMSARAN (1876-), a statesman of the Punjab and was the leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Legislative Council from 1920 to 1927. He was fond of travelling and visited London, Europe, Egypt, Dutch, East Indies, Java, Bali, Malaya, Siam, Indo-China, Burma and Ceylon. Throughout his wide travels in the East and in the West, he had put on typical Indian dress.

DAS GUPTA, SHASHIBHUSAN (1912-1961), Bengali author, was born in 1912 at Chandrahar. Educated at the Calcutta University, he wrote and published more than 25 books. In 1961 he won the Sahitya Akademi Award for his book *Bharater-Shakti Sadhana O Shakta Sahitya* (A study of the Sakti cult).

DESAI, RAMANLAL VASANTLAL (1892-1954), noted Gujarati literateur, poet and nationalist and playwright, was born on May 11, 1892, at Sinor, Baroda district. Educated at the University of Bombay, he wrote and published more than 80 books. Passed away in 1954.

DIGVIJAYA NATH (MAHANT), religious leader, and founder-member, Vishwa Hindu Dharma Sammelan, Member of Parliament from Gorakhpur, and Vice-President, All India Hindu Mahasabha. Died on September 28, 1969.

DIN, AHMAD (1905-1919), martyr, *b.* Amritsar, Punjab. Freedom fighter. Died of a bullet wound he sustained in indiscriminate machine-gun fire by the British troops on the public assembly at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI V. (1885-1968), jurist and educationist, first Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Commission.

DIVINE MOTHER *See* **KALI**

DRAUPADI, daughter of Drupada, king of Panchala, and wife of the five Pandava princes. Draupadi was dark in complexion but of great beauty. Arjuna won Draupadi in her *swayamvara* in which he had to win an archery contest for her hand and became her husband along with his four brothers in deference to his mother's wishes. After Yudhishthira lost everything in gamble to the Kauravas, Duryodhana made Draupadi his slave and she was humiliated in the Darbar. The Pandavas were forced to go into exile for twelve years. After the term of exile was over, and the Pandavas and she were at liberty to return, she was more revengeful than her husbands, and complained to Krishna of her treatment at the hands of the Kauravas. The great battle of *Mahabharata* was fought between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, and after a lot of bloodshed the Pandavas came out victorious. Afterwards, she, with her husbands, retired from the world and they went on their last journey towards the Himalayas. She was the first to fall by the wayside on the journey.

DRONACHARYA (3000 B.C.), warrior of the *Mahabharata* age, taught the Kauravas and the Pandavas the techniques of war. In the *Mahabharata*, he fought on the side of the Kauravas and was slain most reluctantly by Dhrishta Dyama with the help of Lord Krishna.

DURGA *See* **KALI**

DURVASA, a sage, the son of Atri and Anasuya, he was noted for his irascible temper, and many, including Shakuntala, incurred his wrath and his curse.

DURYODHANA, the eldest son of King Dhritarashtra, and leader of the Kaurava princes in the great war of the *Mahabharata*. He was also called Suyodhana, i.e., "good fighter".

DUSHMANTA, or **DUSHYANTA**, a valiant king of the Lunar race, and a descendant of Puru. He was the husband of Shakuntala and had a son, Bharata, by her. Kalidasa's celebrated play *Shakuntala* is based on this episode.

DUTT, BHUPENDRANATH (1884—), the younger brother of Swami Vivekananda, Dr. Dutta was a great revolutionary and an accused of the Alipur Bomb case. He left India in 1908 for the U.S.A. where he had his higher education and organized revolutionary activities to serve the freedom movement in India. In 1925, he came back to India and devoted the rest of his life to the organization of the peasant and labour movement.

DUTT, K. ISWARA (—1968), journalist and writer; Chief Editor of the *Leader* (Allahabad), 1954-55; Founder-Editor, *People's Voice* (1936-1937); *The Weekend* (1937) and *New India Weekly* (1962-1964).

DUTT, KANAI LAL (—1908), martyr; convicted in the Alipore Jail Murder case, 1908. Was hanged on November 10, 1908.

DUTT MICHAEL MADHUSUDAN, one of the earliest Indian poets in English.

DUTT, RAMESH CHANDRA (1848-1909), born in 1848, was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta and University College, London. Passed the Indian Civil Service examination in 1869 and after having retired from service, entered politics.

Divisional Commissioner, 1894-1895. Lecturer in Indian History at University College, London. Also Revenue Minister, Baroda State (1904-1006) and subsequently the Prime Minister, (1909). He criticised the ambiece of Police raj and described it as "the hatred link between the District Officers and the People". He wrote with authority on land affairs, economic problems and famines. President, Lucknow session, Indian National Congress (1899). He made himself famous by making the statement that "there is no better way of creating sedition than by suppressing free discussion in newspapers and meetings". He was a prodigious worker and did a lot of pioneering spade work which benefited the national movement in subsequent years.

DUTTA, KALPANA, a revolutionary, she was arrested in 1932 in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid case. At the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi, C. F. Andrews and Rabindranath Tagore, she was released in 1939, after Provincial Autonomy had been introduced. After the outbreak of World War II, she was directed to leave Calcutta within twenty-four hours and was interned in her home in Chittagong. In 1941, the restrictions on her activities were relexed.

DUTT, TORU (1856-1877), also known as Tarulatta Datta. She came of a respectable Bengali Christian family. Her father Babu Govind Chunder Dutt had been a magistrate in Calcutta. She received excellent education under the loving care of her father who had broadminded views on female education. She made an extensive study of English literature and was one of the few women of India in her time who were well-educated in Western thought and culture.

E

EKNATH (1548-), saint-poet of Maharashtra, *b.* at Paithan on the Godavari in 1548. He was a Deshast Brahman. He was not only a preacher but also a poet and wrote a

number of long and highly esteemed poems on and stories from the epics. The more important are the *Eknathi Bhagwat*, and the *Rukmini Swayamwar*. He revived the *Dyaneshwari*, and also wrote a certain amount of didactic verses. His date of death is not known.

EKVIRA, goddess, also known as Renukadevi of Karla, the temple of Ekvira is situated at the site of Karla caves, off Lonavla. The image of the goddess is adorned on festival days and huge *melas* are organized in *Chaitra*.

ELLAYI, SANNAYI (1889-1944), martyr, *b*. 1889 at Berhampur, district Ganjam, Orissa. He actively participated in the *Bande Mataram* movement (1908), in the Non-cooperation movement (1921), in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and in the Quit India movement (1942). Was arrested in 1942 and died of fever in Berhampur Jail.

ELWIN, VERRIER (1902-1964), distinguished anthropologist, humarist and author of many remarkable works on tribal life in India, was born on August 29, 1902, at Dover, England. He first visited India as a Christian missionary but later he severed his connections with the Church and earlier he had become a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. Published *The Dawn of Indian Freedom*, 1930; *Mahatma, Gandhi's Philosophy of Truth*. He also published *Folk Tales of Mahakoshal*, 1944 ; *Folk Songs of Chhatisgarh*, 1946 ; *The Tribal Arts of Middle India*, 1951; *The Tribal Myths of Orissa*, 1953, etc. He adopted Indian nationality, married a Indian wife and until his sudden death in Delhi in 1964, was Adviser to the Government of India for Tribal Affairs for the North-east Frontier Agency. In 1961 the President conferred upon him the Padma Bhushan. In 1965 he won the Sahitya Akademi Award on his book. *The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin*. It is the story of Dr. Elwin's remarkable life published after his death.

EZUTHACHEN, THUNJATHU (871 A.D.-), known as the Father of Malayalam, lived 1,100 years ago. He was a great poet and rendered free translation of Valmiki's *Adhyatma Ramayanam*. His poetry possessed the majesty of Milton, the felicity of Goldsmith and the simplicity of Gray. Ezuthachen spent his last days at Chittoor.

F

FABRI, CHARLES LOUIS (1899-1968), art critic, Curator of Lahore Museum (1935-47), Visiting Professor in Art History, Shantiniketan (1934). When he came to join the Archaeological Survey of India as an official, he came as a colleague and an under-study of Aurel Stein and with a varied past at Leyden and the British Museum. Later lectured at the National Museum. Author of a number of books on Indian art, archaeology and architecture. Died in 1968.

FAKIR CHAND (1884-1919), martyr, *b.* at Amritsar, Punjab. Killed by British troops when they opened indiscriminate machine-gun fire on a public assembly at the Jallianwalá Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

FARID, SHEIKH (-1548), Hindi poet, saint and sage, he regarded devotion as the only way of salvation. He loved a personal God palpable and anthrophomorphic. A contemporary of Guru Nanak, his verses and songs are included in the *Guru Granth Sahib*.

FARIDAN, BUDHU (1883-1922), martyr, *b.* at Malegaon, Nasik district, Maharashtra. Freedom fighter and revolutionary, joined the Non-cooperation movement (1921) and the Khilafat movement; was arrested and sentenced to death for murder and rioting; died on the gallows in the Yervada Jail, Poona, on July 6, 1922.

FARUQUI, *MAULANA* MOHAMMED (1902-). Founded an institute for the study of Oriental languages and philosophy. Member, Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee, 1937 ; President, Allahabad Congress Committee, 1947-1948 ; non-official observer of the Government of India to the Middle-East, 1946-1947; Member, Muslim University Court, Aligarh, 1950 and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. Author of several books.

FAUJA SINGH (1920-1945), martyr *b*. in village Merhana, Amritsar district, Punjab. Captured by British and brought to Delhi on charge of spying for the Indian National Army. Shot dead by firing squad at the Red Fort, Delhi in 1945.

FAZAL *See* **ABUL FAZAL**

FAZLI-I-HUSSAIN (1877-), statesman and founder of Unionist Party in the Punjab, which sympathised with the interests of the British Indian Government for twenty years. Towards the end of his career Sir Fazli had lost all faith in communal politics and worked for Hindu-Muslim unity.

FERNANDES, LUIS (1896-1946), martyr, died in *Jirap*, on February 22, 1946, at Dadar, Bombay, when police opened fire on an assembly of demonstrators expressing sympathy and support to the revolt by the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

FERNAVIS, NANA (1741-1800), Maratha diplomat, he was born in a Brahmin family. He took part in the Third Battle of Panipat but fortunately he escaped and organized intrigues at Poona. Through his diplomacy he established good relations with the British. He kept the disrupting Maratha forces under a unified command and control.

G

GADGIL, DHANANJAYA RAMCHANDRA (1901-1971), educationist, founder of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and

Economics, Poona. Director of the Reserve and the State Banks of India, the Industrial and the Agricultural Finance Corporation; a firm believer in co-operation, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, the National Federation of Sugar Cooperatives and the National Cooperative Union of India. Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi. *d.* May 3, 1971, in the train on his way from Delhi to Poona.

GADGIL, N. V. (1896-1966), national leader, *b.* January, 10, 1896 at Malharagarh. Educated at Poona, Bombay and Baroda; graduated in 1918, LL.B. in 1920; practised in Poona till 1948; Member, Maharashtra Provincial Executive; President, Maharashtra P.C.C. for nearly eight years; Member, A.I.C.C. since 1926; was Member and Vice-President, Poona Municipality ; Vice-President, Youth Movement in Bombay Presidency for several years; since 1920, he was jailed on several occasions in connection with Congress movement; wrote a number of books on economics, politics and literature in Marathi, English and Hindi; elected to the Central Assembly in 1934 and 1946; Whip and Secretary of the Congress Party for several years; Cabinet Minister in charge of Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, since 1947 and later held the portfolio of Works, Production and Supply till May 1952. Governor of the Punjab for several years. He passed away on January 11, 1966.

GADHI or **GATHIN**, a king of the Kusika race, and father of Viswamitra. Son of Kusamba, or, according to the *Vishnu Purana*, he was Indra, who took upon himself that form.

GADKARI, RAM GANESH (1885-1919), poet, playwright and humourist, he left an indelible mark on Marathi literature and the stage. His best poems appeared during 1911-1916 and a complete collection of his verse, *Vagvaijayanti* was published after his death. Today, Gadkari is known more for his

plays than his poems or prose-works : *Prem Sanyas*, *Punnya Prabhav*, *Bhav Bandhan*, *Ekach Pyala* and the incomplete *Raj Sanyas*.

GAEKWAD, PRATAPSINGH RAO (- 1968), Maharaja of Baroda, dethroned in his fifties. At one time he was considered the world's second richest man with an income of £40,000 a week.

GAEKWAD, MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO (1863-1939), enlightened Maharaja, educationist and social reformer, he was greatly influenced by the life and teachings of Maharshi Dayanand. His great reforms in Baroda, his concern for the welfare of his people and the many educational institutions that he established stemmed from an inspiration that the Arya Samaj infused him with.

GAFOOR, MOHAMMAD ABDUL (1886-1923), martyr, *b*. at village Malegaon of Nasiks district, Maharashtra. Took part in the Non-cooperation movement (1921), the Khilafat agitation and the Prohibition movement. Was convicted for the killing of a police constable. Died on the gallows on January 18, 1923.

GAJJAR, T. K. (- 1920), a dedicated professor of Science and Mathematics. It was largely due to Gajjar's initiative that the Gaekwad set up the Kala Bhawan in Baroda where he was an instructor till 1896. He then started a quarterly entitled *Ranga-rahasya*, in Wilson College where he became Dean of the Faculty of Science. He started techno-chemical laboratories in Bombay, main inspiration behind the starting of Alembic Chemical Works. Died in penury.

GAJRA, TARACHAND DEUMAL (1886-), litterateur, writer and social worker, he wrote more than forty-six books in Sindhi and English. Better known amongst them are: Life of Swami Dayanand Saraswati; Education in Ancient India; Main Sins against Animals *etc*.

GANDA SINGH (1905-1921), martyr, *b.* 1905 in Punjab. Mortally wounded when police fired on the Nankana Sahib Morcha in 1921.

GANDHARI, daughter of Sabala king of Gandhara, wife of Dhritarashtra and mother of Kauravas. Her husband was blind, so she always went about blind-fold to belike him. Her husband and she, in their old age, both perished in a forest fire.

GANDHI, (SMT.) KASTURBA, (1869-1944), wife of Mahatma Gandhi, *b.*, 1869 at Porbander, Gujarat. Co-fighter in the freedom movement with her husband. Was arrested on August 9, 1942, and was detained in the Aga Khan Palace, along with Mahatma Gandhi. *d.* February 23, 1944 in prison.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND (1869-1948), also known as Bapu and Father of the Nation, *b.* October 2, 1869, at Porbander in Kathiawad as the youngest son of Karamchand Gandhi by his fourth wife, Putlibai. He was the greatest amongst the great men of our times. In his own uncommon methods, he attained more success than any other living man of his times. He picked up the object people of India out of dust and made them men-from. To them he brought back self-respect, the spirit of civil resistance in a just cause. After having passed his matriculation examination in 1887, he sailed for London on September 4, 1888, to study law. On January 10, 1891, he passed the law examination and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. After a brief stay at home, he sailed for South Africa in April 1893 at the invitation of Abdullah and Company—a Muslim firm from Porbander, to instruct a firm of South African lawyers retained by them. He was pained to see the shabby way the people of India were treated in South Africa, how they lived without civil rights. In September 1896, he published a pamphlet exposing the deplorable conditions of Indians in South Africa due to the discriminatory attitude of the Government of South Africa. In spite of this, he helped the Government in the Boer War but

on the enforcement of the Registration Act on 1st July, 1970, he thought of launching a Satyagraha or Passive Resistance for the first time which was to be directed against the attitude of the Government towards the people of India settled in South Africa. When he refused to leave the Transvaal within 24 hours, he was arrested and sent to Johannesburg Jail. That was the beginning of his jail experiences. He made a number of experiments in South Africa with a view to testing his philosophy of Satyagraha and Passive Resistance. He started *Indian Opinion* and wrote *Hind Swaraj*. After having successfully tested its efficiency, he was ready to sail back to India with his wife. He was now armed with a potent weapon and ready to use it in his own country. When he landed at Bombay on January 9, 1915, the country was slowly recovering from the effects of long, continued repression. The Press Act and the seditious Meeting Act were still in force. Many political leaders were in jail. He travelled through the country and acquainted himself with the political situation. He met a few prominent national leaders, such as Lokamanya B.G. Tilak, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and others and discussed with them the political issues of the time. Between 1915 and 1919, he was arrested twice, observed two fasts and launched five Satyagraha campaigns namely Viramgam (1915), Champaran (1917), Ahmedabad and Kheda (1918), and Rowlatt Act (1919). The second phase of his activities in India covers the period 1920-29. At the beginning of this phase, he was the undisputed and recognized leader of the Indian nation. During this period he undertook four fasts and launched three Satyagraha campaigns: Nonviolent Non-cooperation (1920), Sabarmati and Yervada (1922), Vykom (1924) and Bardoli (1928). The third phase of his activities covers the period from 1930 to 1940. During this phase he undertook four fasts and was imprisoned thrice. He launched two important Civil Disobedience Movements (these of 1930 and 1931). The fourth phase of his life was the spacing 1941 to 1946. In this phase he launched "Individual" and "Quit India" Satyagraha Campaigns. He was imprisoned in the Aga Khan palace where he undertook a fast. He also

negotiated with the Cripps Mission and made the utmost efforts to cause Hindu-Muslim unity. The fifth and the last phase of his life was the most tragic one. In Dr. Rajendra Prasad's words, "The happenings of these times had so scared his heart that he had almost ceased to have any interest in life." He further added, "He expressed it publicly on many occasions that he had no desire to live, and he is a helpless witness to what had been going on in the country. But with all this, he never lost faith and was hoping and working for the day when relations of concord and harmony could again be established between the Hindus and the Muslims." He undertook his last fast for communal harmony on January 13, 1948 in Delhi. On January 30, he was assassinated by a fanatical Hindu, and that was the end of the greatest among the great sons of India. Two million people attended his funeral (February 9, 1948), but two billion people grieved throughout the world wherever they happened to be. The United Nations lowered its flag and flew it half-mast at the death of this, titleless, toothless, loin-clothed man. Mahatma Gandhi is no more but his greatest achievements are still to come. All his dreams of peace remained fulfilled since he was 200 years ahead of his age. But the latest mass-destruction weapons have convinced the world of the Gandhian way. He was in a true sense not only the Father of the Indian Nation, but the messiah of peace only after Christ.

GANDHI, RAMDAS MOHANDAS (1896-1969), son of Mahatma Gandhi, social worker, and freedom fighter, Editor of *Navajivan Weekly* for some time. Wrote his *Reminiscences* and *d.* April 14, 1969.

GANESHA, son of Shiva and Parvati; God of wisdom and remover of obstacles ; hence propitiated at the beginning of any important undertaking, and is invoked at the commencement of books. He is said to have written down the *Mahabharata* from Vyasa who dictated it. Ganesha is also called Gajanana, Gaja-vadana, and Kari-mukha, or elephant-faced.

GANESH DATTA SHASTRI, SHRI JAGADGURU (1861-1940), Sanskrit scholar, philosopher and religious leader.

GANGARAM (1851-1927), engineer and philanthropist, he visited Europe many a time and died in London in 1927. The Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, was founded in his memory.

GANGA SINGH (1883-1923), martyr, *b.* 1883 at village Kukar Majra, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. He was arrested for participating in the Bhai Pheru Morcha and in the Jaito Morcha (1923-24), and was tortured to death in the Nabha Jail.

GANGA SINGHJI (or SING BAHADUR) *See* **MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.**

GANGEYDEVA (1019-1044 A.D.), king of eleventh century, belonged to the House of Kalchuris who had their capital at Mahishmati. Gangeydeva extended the boundaries of his kingdom to Kangra, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal.

GANGOPADHYAY, NARAYAN (1918-1970), film script writer, he wrote several books namely : *Upanibesh* ; *Shilalipi ; Baitalik ; Lalmati* ; *Padasanchar* ; *Ashidara*, etc. *d.* November 8, 1970.

GANGULI (KUMARI) JYOTIRMOYEE (1889-1945), martyr, was born in January 1889 at Calcutta. A freedom-figher was knocked down and killed by a military truck on November 22, 1945 while leading a body of students marching in protest and carrying the body of a student killed by the police the previous day, demanding the release of soldiers of the Indian Nation Army held in prison by the British authorities.

GANI, ABDUL (1901-1946), martyr, born in 1901. Died of bullet wound when fired upon by the police at Bombay

on February 22, 1946, while participating in the demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy.

GANI, ABDUL (1894-1919), martyr, *b.* 1894, killed in a bayonet-charge by a British Army Unit near the Delhi Town Hall on March 30, 1919, while participating in the demonstrations against the Rowlatt Act.

GARGA, an ancient sage, and one of the oldest writers on astronomy. He was a son of Vitatha.

GARGYA, was a Brahman, renowned as a teacher and as a grammarian, dealt especially with etymology, and was full of Vedic learning but still submitted to the Kshatriya Ajatashatru to receive instruction from him.

GARUD, SADASHIV GURUNATH (1882-1954), Litterateur and actor, he wrote eight books in Kannada.

GAUR, KRISHNA DEO PRASAD (1895-1968), Hindi humorist and writer, he was also popularly known as *Bedhab Banarsi*. President, Sahitya Parishad at Kota Sahitya Sammelan, former Member of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly. He wrote several books in Hindi. The title of his first book which he published at the age of 20 in 1918 is *Pataliputra*.

GAURI-MA (1857-1938), woman disciple of Sri Ramkrishna, *b.* 1857. Her early name was Mridani. Gauri-Ma's was a striking personality. She was what the Upanisads ask one to be—strong, courageous and determined. She passed through a hard life, but she never wavered or faltered for a moment. Her very presence radiated strength and would infuse courage and hope into diffident spirits. She was all positive, there was nothing negative in her. She had a dynamism rare even amongst men. After a life of strenuous spiritual practice and hard labour in the service of others she passed away on February 28, 1938, at the advanced age of over eighty years. But she has left behind an example which will not let people forget her.

GAUTAM, RATANLAL (1921-1942), martyr, died when Quit India agitators were fired upon by the police in front of the Delhi Town Hall on August 9, 1942.

GAUTAMIPUTRA SATKARNI (113-138 A.D.), king of the Satkarni dynasty, who ruled for about 25 years. He waged wars against the Sakas and the Greeks and defeated several neighbouring kings. He was a devout Brahmin, but he was tolerant and accorded equal treatment to all the religions. His empire included Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Berar, Western Rajasthan, Central Gujarat, etc.

GAWAN, MAHMUD (-1481), Minister in the Court of Bahmani kings, he served the State faithfully during reign of Nizam Shah and Muhammad III. Executed by the king at the age of 78.

GHALIB, MIRZA ASADULLAH KHAN (1797-1869), a great Urdu and Persian poet. Born in Agra. Married Umrao Begum at the age of 13. Settled in Delhi in 1812. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal Emperor, bestowed on him the title of Najam-ul-Daula Dabir-ul-Mulk Nazam-i-jang' in 1850 and he was entrusted with the task of writing the history of the Timur dynasty in Persian. Was appointed preceptor in poetry to the Emperor in 1854. His fame, however, mainly rests on his Urdu poetry, considered to be of a very high order. Working away off from the beaten track he gave new dimensions to the Urdu *ghazal*. Among his well-known works are : *Urdu Diwan* (1842), *Mekhana-i-Arzoo* (1845), *Panjahang* (1853), *Mehr-i-Neemroz* (1855), *Dastanbo* (1858), *Qatah-i-Burhan* (1861), *Durafsh-i-Kavyani* (1865), *Kuliyat-i-Nazm-i-Farsi* (1863), *Ud-i-Hindi* (1868), *Nama-i-Ghalib*. *Tegh-i-Tez*, *Sabd-i-Chin* (1867), *Lataff-i-Ghalib*, *Urdu-i-Mualla* (1869).

GHARGE, PARSHURAM (1901-1942), martyr, *b*. October 27, 1901, at Vadagaon, district Satara, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement. Was killed when a procession of people marching towards the Mamlatdar's

office at Vaduj was fired upon by the police on September 9, 1942.

GHARPURE, JAGANNATH RAGHUNATH (1877 -), advocate ; Principal of Law College, Poona, 1923-50. He edited *Collection of Hindu Law Texts* and wrote more than 45 books.

GHATA-KARPARA, a poet one of the "nine gems" in the court of Vikramaditya. A short artistic poem, descriptive of the rainy season and bearing his name, has been translated into German by Dursch.

GHATOTKACHA, son of Bhima by the Rakshasi Hidimba. He was killed in the great battle by Karna with the fatal lance that the warrior had obtained from Indra.

GHOSE, AUROBINDO (1872-1950), revolutionary, mystic and a sage of repute. In 1879, together with his two elder brothers, Benoybhushan and Manmohan, he was taken to England by his father. In 1885, he entered St. Paul's School in London. In 1889, he won a scholarship to go to Cambridge. Passed with first-class distinction, the first part of the Tripos. Also passed with distinction the open competition for the Indian Civil Service but failed in the riding test. In 1898, he returned to India and joined the Baroda State Service. The writings of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda made a profound impression on him. His presence at the Congress in Bombay in 1904, and again at Calcutta in 1906 and his close association with Tilak, soon brought him to the forefront. By 1906, he was writing in *Jugantar*, a Bengali paper, started by his brother, Barindra. At the request of Bipin Chandra Pal, he also associated himself with the English weekly, *Bande Mataram*. He took a leading part in the Surat Congress in 1907. He was implicated in the Alipore Conspiracy Case. Retired to Pondicherry in 1910 and died in 1950.

GHOSE, LOTIKA, social reformer, and freedom fighter, she founded the Mahila Rashtriya Samgha in 1930 with Subhash Chandra Bose's mother as President. This organization had branches throughout Bengal and was able to send batches of volunteers for a duration of nearly six months for picketing and courting arrest. The work of the Samgha was supervised by Lotika Ghose while another member, Arunbala Sen undertook the work of picketing the shop selling imported cloth in the Bara Bazar. The Samgha enlisted the Co-operation of several other women's organizations resulting the trade in foreign cloth virtually came to an end in the neighbourhood.

GHOSE, RASHBEHARI (1845-1921), revolutionary; he graduated in 1855 from Presidency College, Calcutta. As a jurist, scholar, legislator and successful advocate, he was among the leaders of his generation. Author of a well-known work on the law of mortgage in India; member, Governor-General's Legislative Council 1891, Chairman, of Reception Committee of the Congress in 1906, President of the Congress, 1907 and 1908.

GHOSH, BARINDRA KUMAR (1880-1959), litterateur; Founder-Editor, *Dawn of India; Bijali. Sandhya* and author of eight books in Bengali and English. His *Wounded Humanity* is better known among his books.

GHOSH, GIRISH CHANDRA (1844-1912), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b*., February 28, 1844, at Bosepara Lane of Bagh Bazar in Calcutta. He was a poet and a litterateur, an actor and a dramatist, a patriot and a saint all in one. No person who ever came in contact with his magnetic personality in later years could resist his great influence. Even Swami Vivekananda was all praise and respect for Girish because of his sterling qualities of head and heart, his robust optimism, unique devotion and great patriotism. *d*., February 8, 1912.

GHOSH, JYOTISH CHANDRA (1885-1971), veteran revolutionary, jailed for twenty years during the freedom struggle. He was a close associate of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh during the terrorist movement in West Bengal. He was also a member of the Forward Bloc since its inception. *d.* on March 13,1971 at Chandernagore.

GHOSH, LAL MOHAN (1849-1909), great orator and patriot, *b.*, December 17, 1849. After having passed the Entrance Examination of Calcutta University in the first division, he went to England at the age of twenty for higher studies. In 1869, he joined the Middle Temple and in 1873, the Bar at Calcutta. In 1879, he represented the British Indian Association, Calcutta, in England to agitate for the admission of Indians into the Civil Service. On return, he began to take a more active interest in politics. In 1874, he again went to England and was set up by Deptford Liberals as a candidate but was defeated in the elections. He presided over the 19th annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras between December, 28 and 30, 1903 and delivered the best ever presidential address. He died in 1909 after a growing infirmity and prolonged ill-health.

GHOSH, NALINI RAJAN (1892-1969), advocate; Member of Parliament (1952-1962); President of the Bar Association and practised at the Calcutta High Court and the Supreme Court. *d.* March 13, 1969.

GHOSH, PANNALAL (—1960), Flutist, joined A.I.R. in 1956; largely responsible as a Soloist for promoting the popularity of the flute with listeners of Indian music.

GHOSH, PURNA CHANDRA (1871-1913), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, was a patriot he helped the rationalist cause in his own way. He deemed those who truly suffered for the cause of liberty as ranking alongside of the ordained monks.

Like a true divine, he had a discerning eye for virtue and was quite blind to the fault of others. *d.* 16, November, 1913.

GHOSHAL, JIBAN (1913-1930), martyr, *b.* Sadarghat, district Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Played prominent role in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 13, 1930 and was arrested at Feni Railway Station on April 22, 1930. Mortally wounded in an armed encounter at Chandernagore with a police party headed by Calcutta's Police Commissioner Tegart on September 1, 1930.

GILL, LACHMAN SINGH (1917-1969), statesman, Chief Minister, Punjab (1967-68); President, Punjab Janta Party; Leader of Opposition, Punjab Assembly (1962-67), and General Secretary, S.G.P.C. *d.* April 26, 1969.

GIRI, PARESH CHANDRA (1913-1942), martyr, *b.* village Bahadurpur, district Midnapur, West Bengal, on Oct. 4, 1942 he was killed while taking part in an armed attack on the Nandigram police-station.

GOBIND SINGH, *GURU* (1666-1708), the tenth *guru* of the Sikhs, *b.* December 26, 1666, at Patna. He assumed leadership at the age of nine when in 1675, his father Guru Teg Bahadur, was tortured and beheaded by Aurangzeb. A reign of terror ensued and the Hindu subjects were too demoralized to affirm their political identity. But undeterred, the Guru was determined to inspire self-respect into his countrymen, so that they may resist the political and religious persecution of the Mughals, Guru Gobind Singh was a great warrior, a spiritual leader, social reformer and a nationalist above all. He preached equality of all men. He denounced all caste distinctions and rejected the concept of different *dharmas* (code of conduct) for different castes. He emphatically declared that God could be realized by love alone—love for God and love for God's children. He is looked upon as one of the world's greatest religious masters.

GOKHALE, GOPAL KRISHNA (1866-1915), educationist, humanitarian and social reformer, *b.* May 9, 1866, at Kolhapur. He was variously known as a great "Unifier", "Reconciler" and as a "Faint-hearted Moderate". After having graduated at eighteen, he started his career as a teacher. He served the Deccan Education Society and as Principal of the Fergusson College for many years. He condemned the partition of Bengal, attacked the Salt Tax and bitterly criticised the policy of the British Government in excluding Indians from the higher Government jobs in the country. In 1905, he founded the Servants of India Society and went to London and South Africa to further the cause of India's struggle for freedom. Fought all his life to better the lot of the common man. On his passing away on February 19, 1915, Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared at the cremation ground : "Gokhale was the diamond of India, the jewel of Maharashtra and the prince of workers." The importance of Gokhale's life and work lies in that he was in that unusual phenomenon a moderate in the beginning of the twentieth century. He was a constructive statesman of the first rank and idealist, a far sighted visionary, a prophet of a new era of inter-racial goodwill and cooperation.

GOMES, FRANCISCO LUIS (1829-1869), Goan a military doctor by profession ; a distinguished economist and parliamentarian. He fought against caste in India and against other tyrannies in the rest of the world. He was an early pioneer of Indian nationalism.

GOND, VIDYAPATI (1918-1942), martyr, : *b.* at village Milki, district Balia, Uttar Pradesh. Shot and killed by police while taking part in the attack on the Bairiya police station in August 1942.

GOPALACHARYA, ANBIL VENKATA (1873-1957), litterateur, he wrote more than twenty-five books in Tamil.

GOPICHAND TRIPURANENI (1910-1962), distinguished author and novelist in Telugu. A sensitive and keen observer of life, he took to several careers, from politics to films, but stuck steadfastly to writing. In his later years, he was deeply seized with a quest for spiritual values which gave his writings a new edge. He has to his credit more than twelve books. In 1963, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book: *Panditha Parameshwara Sasthry Velunama.* This was his last novel in which he portrayed the reality of every day life in all its variety and colour. The novel bears witness to the spiritual quest of the author in the turmoil and cross-currents of the present-day.

GORAKH NATH, *GURU* (10th Century), author of many Sanskrit works, he was a great yogin who believed in the purity of the heart and laid great stress on guruship for spiritual guidance. He commended yogic practices to his followers and advocated renunciation. He was a *Siddha* and is credited with having affected many miracles.

GOREH, NEHMIAH (1825-1895), *b.* February 8, 1825 an Indian Christian, born of a high-class Konkan family in a village 50 miles east of Jhansi; a great preacher and missionary by instinct and by training. Prominent among his books is *The Genuineness of the Holy Gospels* (1887). *d.* October 29, 1895.

GORHE, SAKHARAM (1833-1910), martyr; *b.* Nasik, Maharashtra. Freedon fighter and revolutionary party member, connected with Abhinav Bharat Organization ; sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Died in Jail in 1910.

GOSHAL, KUMAR (1900-1971), author and journalist, was born in Calcutta but he spent more than 30 years in the U.S.A. He is well known for his books : *The People of India* (1944), *The People and Colonies* (1948). In 1961 he briefly visited India during a tour of Asia and Africa and interviewed

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. *d.*, May 31, 1971 at his home in South Norwalk, Connecticut (U.S.A.).

GOWDA, H. HOMBE (-1969), advocate, Chief Justice of Mysore High Court (1964-69); Member, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan's Bangalore Kendra. *d.* August 1, 1969.

GRITSA-MADA, reputed *Rishi* of many hymns in the second *mandala* of the *Rigveda*. According to the *Visnu Purana* he was a Kshatriya and son of Suna-hotra, being descended from Pururavas of the Lunar race. From him sprang Shaunaka, the eminent sage versed in the *Rigveda*, "who originated the system of the fourcastes".

GUHA, PROBODH CHANDRA (1889-1969), Bengali stage producer, he founded Natya Niketan Pratisthan in 1931. The more important among the dramas he produced are : *Pather Dabi ; Siraj-ud-Daula, Gairik Pataka; Karagar Dhruba Tara.* *d.* on June 2, 1969.

GUHA, SANTWANA (1910-1934), martyr, *b.* December 4, 1910, at the Bardubi Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam. Freedon fighter and author, he wrote several books exposing the cruelty of the British Government. Was imprisoned and went on hunger-strike for 21 days. Died in Rajshahi jail because of inhuman treatment of the authorities.

GUJRAL, PUSHPA (1900-), social worker and freedom fighter, she actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942). Her interest in political work began in 1919 but she engaged in politics actively only during the non-cooperation movement of 1930. She, for the first time, went to jail in 1940 for offering Satyagraha and was sentenced to six month's imprisonment. Her entire family—her husband, son and teenaged daughters—were arrested and imprisoned. Her residence was sealed by the police. In 1942, again her

entire family was imprisoned. Till February 1960, she was the member of the Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

GUMASTE, SHANTARAM (1905-1944), martyr ; *b*. July 15, 1905, at village Khonapur, district Sangli, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942). Was incarcerated and died in Hindalag Jail, Belgaum, on December 24, 1944.

GUPTA, BADAL (1912-1930), martyr, *b*. at village Purba Simulia, district Dacca (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom-fighter and revolutionary, he was involved in the shooting of Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons at the Writers' Building, Calcutta, on December 8, 1930. Killed himself on the same day with cyanide to avoid arrest.

GUPTA, BAL MUKAND ( ) noted Hindi poet, he mostly wrote in Brij Bhasha. He created a new style in the Hindi poetry and wrote several books.

GUPTA, CHANDRA (I) (320-335 A.D.) *See* **CHANDRA GUPTA (I)** (320-335 A.D.)

GUPTA, MAHENDRA NATH (1854-), one of Sri Ramakrishna's disciples who is considered only next to Swami Vivekananda, responsible for promoting the gospel of the Master. He ranks first as being the greatest instrument of spreading his teachings to the spiritually hungry world. *His Kathamrita—Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna* through the original in Bengali and translations in various languages, Indian and foreign, has served as veritable ambrosia to innumerable souls thirsting for religion. This book alone has been sufficient to immortalize him. His love for monks and devotees was remarkable and his temper was phenomenally calm and unruffled. Rarely did one find him using a harsh word. He lived a life of absorption in God, and was an example of high thinking and plain living.

GUPTA, MAITHILISHARAN (1886-1964), was named by Mahatma Gandhi as India's national poet. His nationalistic poetry infused a new spirit among the people of India. He wrote *Saket*, *Bharat Bharti*, etc. *d.*, December 12, 1964.

GUPTA, MATA PRASAD (1909-1969), Hindi writer, Director, K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies, Agra and former Head of the Hindi Department, Rajasthan University. Prominent among his publications are: *Tulsidas ; Hindi Pustak Sahitya ; Jayasi—Granthavali*, etc. *d.* on October 10, 1969.

GUPTA, NIREN DAS (1896-1915), martyr, first arrested in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case in 1913. Accused of having conspired to kill the Calcutta Police Officers in 1915. C.I.D.Inspector Nirod Halder was shot dead by him. Among the valiant "soldiers" of Bagha Jatin in the battle of Buribalam. Sent to the gallows on September 9, 1915.

GUPTA, SAMUDRA (325-375 A.D.) *see* **SAMUDRA GUPTA (325-375 A.D.)**

GUPTA, SITA RAM (1897-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1897 at Bewar, district Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942). Shot dead when the police opened fire at Bewar on August 8, 1942.

GUPTA, TRIPURA SEN (1913-1930), martyr, *b.* May 12, 1913. Died in action in the Jalalabad hills fighting against British soldiers on April 22, 1930 following the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

GUPTE, SAKHARAM HARI (18th Century A.D.), trusted General of Raghobadada Peshwa, who led the first Maratha force to the frontier beyond Attock in 1757. Loyal to Raghobadada Peshwa, in the struggle for succession in the Peshwa family, he met his death at the hands of Nana Phadnawis.

GURDAS MAL (1883-1930), martyr, *b.* July 18, 1883, at village Ghalladhar, North-West Frontier Province (now in West Pakistan). Took active part in the freedom struggle. His son Hari Kishan who shot at the Governor of Punjab, died on the gallows. He too was arrested and died 25 days after his son had been hanged while standing trial in the court room at Lahore.

GURNAM SINGH (1901-1944), martyr, *b.* village Jassowal, district Ludhiana, Punjab. He took active part in the Bhai Pheru Morcha, and the Quit India movement (1942). Was arrested and was successfully prosecuted in a murder case. Died on the gallows in the Ludhiana District Jail in September 1944.

GURU DUTT (1925-1964), film producer. He was married to the famous play back singer, Geeta (Roy) Dutt. In his death, Indian cinema lost one of its few "cineastes". Prominent amongst his films are *Baazi, Zaal, Aar Par, C.I.D., Pyaasa, Kaagaz Ke Phool, Sahib Bibi aur Ghulam and Chaudhvin Ka Chand.*

GYANANDA, *SWAMI* (- 1969), physicist, was Emeritus Professor of Nuclear Physics, Andhra University and Director,National Physical Laboratory. *d.* September 21, 1969.

GYATSO, SONAM (1923-1968), mountaineer, he climbed Mount Everest on May 22, 1965, along with Liuet. Commander Kohli. Recipient of Arjuna award and Padma Bhushan, he had his basic training at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. Died in 1968 at the age of 45.

H

HABIB, MOHAMMED (1895-1971), eminent historian and educationist. *b.* June 6, 1895, at Lucknow. He was educated at Muslim University, Aligarh, and Oxford University. Professor of History at the Muslim University Aligarh till his retirement. He wrote several books more important among them

being *Sultan Mohamud af Ghaznin* (1924) ; *Campaigns of Alauddin Khilji* (1926) ; *Hazrat Amir Khusrau of Delhi* (1927), *India at the Eve of Ghorian Invasion* (1930) ; *Administrative System of Persia* (1932) ; *Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad* (1948), etc. *d.* June 22, 1971.

HAIDER ALI (1722-1782), ruler of Mysore, bitter enemy of the British, and great administrator, he won great victories over the British in 1769, but he and his son Tipu Sultan were defeated in 1781 by Warren Hastings when they attempted to conquer Madras.

HAJRA BIHARI LAL (1918-1942), martyr, *b.* village Haripur, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot and killed by police on September 30, 1942, while taking part in the Quit India movement.

HAJRA, (SMT.) MATANGINI (1870-1942), martyr, *b.* 1870 at village Hogla, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Took active part in the Civil disobedience movement (1930). Salt Satyagraha (1930) and the Quit India movement (1942). Died on September 29, 1942 while a procession which she led and which sought to hoist the Tricolour on the Tamluk Civil Court was fired upon by the police.

HALDANKAR, S.L. (1882-1968), painter; president of Arts Society of India and Fellow, Lalit Kala Akademy.

HAMID ALI KHAN (1859-), advocate. patriot and nationalist Muslim worker, a staunch friend, and supporter of the Indian National Congress.

HANUMAN, a conspicuous figure in the *Ramayana*, he was son of Pavana, 'the wind-god' by Anjani, wife of a *vanara* named Kesari. The *Ramayana* has it that he and the other monkeys, who assisted Rama in his war against Ravana were of divine origin, and they had superhuman physical powers and a free will to choose between right and wrong. His services to Rama were great and many, and his personal devotion

incredibly whole-souled, he acted as Rama's emissary, a one-man army and fought most valiantly. He accompanied Rama on his return to Ayodhya and there he was made *Chiranjiv*, that is, he received a rare conferment of perpetual life and youth. Because of his devotion to Rama and Sita, he is worshipped by a large section of Hindus all over India.

HANUMANTHARAO, MADAPATI (1885-1970), statesman, was Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (1958-64); Founded Andhra Jana Sangham, 1921, and Hyderabad State Congress, 1938. Awarded Padma Bhushan, 1955. *d.* November 11, 1970.

HAR DAYAL LALA (1887-1938), patriot and revolutionary with a unique role as freedom fighter *b.* 1887, at Delhi. Educated at Punjab University, Lahore, and at Oxford. Because of his revolutionary views the British Government wanted to arrest him in 1908 but he sought asylum at Martimque in the West Indies; left for the United States of America where he edited *The Ghadar* (Revolution). He unsuccessfully sought American and German help for fight against British Imperialism. Allowed by the British to return to India in 1938, he went back to the USA where he died the same year.

HAR GOBIND, GURU (1595-1644), the sixth *guru* of the Sikhs at the age of eleven *b.* Wadali on June 19, 1595. He felt the need of military training for his followers to cope with Mughal hostility, versatile leader, warrior and saint. According to Gordon, he persuaded Nanak's peaceful disciples to become soldiers. The last ten years of his life were passed in meditation and austerities. Before his death in 1644 at Kartarpur he named his grand son, Har Rai, as successor.

HAR KRISHAN, GURU (1656-1664), This eighth Guru of the Sikhs, succeeded his father Guru Har-Rai at the age of five; died of smallpox in 1664 and was cremated in Tilokheri, South Delhi on the western bank of Jamuna. Gurdwara

Bangla Sahib was built in commemoration of his memory. He had proclaimed Teg Bahadur from village Bakala, near Goindwal, on the Beas as his successor to the *gaddi*.

HAR RAI, GURU (1630-1661), the seventh Guru of the Sikhs, the grandson of Guru Hargobind. Ascended the *gaddi* in 1645 when only fourteen. Possessed of a strong distaste for war and politics, he was the first Guru seriously to take up preaching and established centres for this purpose in central districts of the Punjab. Before passing away at Kartarpur in 1661 he named his younger son Har Krishan as his successor.

HARI SINGH USMAN (-1969), revolutionary and freedom fighter, a member of Ghadar Party. *d.* August 13, 1969.

HARI KRISHAN (1909-1931), martyr, *b.* June 1909 at village Ghalladhar, district Mardan, (now in Pakistan). Took active part in Khudai Khidmatgar movement, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. Played prominent role in the plot to kill the Governor of Punjab, Sir Geoffrey de Montemorrency during the Convocation of Punjab University at Lahore on December 23, 1930. The Governor was wounded and a police officer killed. After trial died on the gallows in the Mianwali Jail on June 9, 1931.

HARIDAS, NANABHAI (1832-), judge of the Bombay High Court, *b.* September 5, 1832 in Surat. Well learned in the law and clear headed and upright.

HARISCHANDRA, twenty-eighth king of the Solar race, and son of Ikshaku. Celebrated for his piety and justice. There exists a rich accretion of legends around this famous figure of Indian mythology.

HARISHCHANDRA, BHARTENDU (1850-1883) *See* Bhartendu Harishchandra (1850-1883)

HARNAM SINGH (1895-1919), martyr, *b.* at Amritsar, Punjab. Freedom fighter. Was killed during indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on a public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on April 13, 1919.

HARSHA OR HARSHA-VARDHANA (590-647), king of northern India Established strong kingdom to end chaos in the north (606-612), with Kanauj as capital. Extremely devout, a patron of art and letters, and himself a poet and author. Author of three Sanskrit plays, principally the *Ratnavali*, Pearl Necklace by which he is best known. His court was adorned by the Brahman author, Bana, and a narrative of his reign has been left to posterity by the Chinese pilgrim, Hsieun Tsang.

HAZARIKA LAKSHMI (1907-1942), martyr, *b.* October, 1907, at village Barhampur, district Nowgong, Assam. Shot and killed when a military officer fired on a peaceful "Quit India Movement" procession at Barhampur on September 18, 1942.

HAZRAT MAHAL, BEGUM (-1879), heroine of the First War of Independence (1857), a wife of king Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh. At the outbreak of the rebellion against the British at Meerut on May 10, 1857, she joind hands with the rebels who doughtily but unavailingly fought the British forces which attacked Lucknow on March 2, 1858. After the British had suppressed the rebellion, the Begum escaped to Nepal with her followers and her son, Birjis Kadir. She preferred to undergo the severest difficulties in Nepal rather than to surrender to British. She died in exile.

HEDGEWAR, KESHAV BALIRAM (1889-1940), founded Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, 1925 ; former Secretary of Vidarbh Pradesh Congress Committee. *d.* June 21, 1940.

HEMCHANDRA (1088-1172), Jain philosopher, an exponent of Indian dancing and music.

HIRACHAND, WALCHAND (1882-1953), a pioneer of indigenous industry, he scored many notable firsts for Indian industry—shipping, automobiles, and aircraft, engineering and construction work. In his stature as an industrialist he ranks with Jamshedji Tata. As a man, he was among the most fascinating personalities of the Indian renaissance.

HIREMATH, VIRAYYA (1921-1943), martyr, *b.* 1921 at village Koganur, district Dharwar, Mysore. Killed by police fire while participating in the Quit India movement.

HOBER, BISHOP REGINALD (1783-1826), Bishop of Calcutta, established Bishop's College. Widely travelled.

HOREY, ANNA (1865-1943), martyr, *b.* 1865, at village Hose, district Sangli, Maharashtra. Took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), Quit India agitation (1942), and anti-war propaganda (1939-43). His property was confiscated and he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Died in jail in February, 1943, as a result of physical torture by the police.

HUMAYUN or HOMAYUN (1507-1556), second Mogul emperor (1530-56) of India, son of Babar and father of Akbar. Though a brave general who could inspire his fellows, Humayun preferred peace, its sensual and artistic delights to those of conquest. In 1535, pressed by enemy incursions, Humayun defeated the formidable Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. Thereafter, even while military opposition was growing particularly from Sher Khan, Humayun was taking pleasures at Agra. Sher Khan overran Bengal in 1537, and Humayun was finally forced to offer battle. Taken by surprise and routed in 1539 and crushingly defeated in 1540. Humayun fled to Sind and after much wandering and misery, found shelter in the court of Shah Tahmasp of Persia in 1544. After the death of Sher Khan's son, Humayun, with Persian support, invaded India (1555) and re-established Mogul authority. Died soon after, his son Akbar becoming emperor.

HUMAUN, KABIR (1906-1969), educated at Calcutta and Oxford; Minister of Education in the Union Cabinet 1957-65. Chairman, University Grants Commission. In the later stages of his political career, he left the Congress Party and founded the Bangla Congress. An author of a large number of books, including novels, in Bengali and English. He also translated from Urdu for Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, whose Private Secretary he was for some years in the Ministry of Education.

HUSAIN, ZAKIR *See* **ZAKIR HUSAIN.**

HUSAN LAL (—1969), musician, and composer of film music, he devised a new tune for the famous song *Suno suno aye duniya walo Bapuji ki amar kahani* (Mahatma Gandhi's life story). *d.* December 28, 1969.

HUQ, A. K. FAZLUL (1873—), former Premier of Bengal, Educated at Calcutta University, he practised law for some years. Government servant for 7 years but resigned later owing to difference of opinion with his superiors, to resume legal practice. President, Muslim League, Bengal, 1916-21 ; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918 ; Minister of Education, Bengal Government, 1924 ; Delegate to the Round Table Conference ; Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36 ; Premier of Bengal, 1937-42. In 1942, he withdrew his allegiance to the Muslim League.

HUTHEESING, KRISHNA (-1970), the second daughter of Motilal Nehru, achieved fame as a writer and a biographer of her celebrated family. Her books include *With No Regrets* and *We Nehrus*.

I

IBRAHIMJI, YUSUFALI (1910-1946), martyr, shot and killed at Bombay while participating in the demonstration which expressed support to the revolt by Royal Indian Navy ratings on February, 22, 1946.

ILTUMISH (1211-1236 reign), also known as Al-tamsh, third and greatest Sultan of Delhi of the Slave Dynasty (1211-36). Born a slave, married daughter of Kutb-ud-din. Strengthened and enlarged the Mohammedan empire in northern India ; subjugated Governors of Lower Bengal and of Sind ; escaped destruction by Genghis Khan (1221-22), whose hordes stopped short of the Indus ; destroyed Ujjain (1234), capital of ancient Hindu kingdom of Vikramaditya; built Kutb Minar, supposedly the most perfect tower in the world, at Delhi (1231-32).

IMAD-UD-DIN, MAULVI (1830-1884), distinguished convert from Mohammedanism to Christianity ; born at Panipat in 1830. He became a *fakir* and later wrote *Tahqiq-ul-Iman* (The Investigation of the True Faith) for the benefit of the *Maulvis* who could not see their way to the importance of the Cross. For himself Imad-ud-din felt swept off his feet by a growing conviction of the truth and appeal of his chosen faith.

IMAM, *SYED* HASAN (1871-1933), nationalist Muslim, *b*. August 31, 1871 at village Neora, district Patna. Like many brilliant Indians at 18 he, too, joined the Middle Temple. Elected Secretary, Anjuman Islamic, London and the Secretary, Indian Society. The barrister returned to India in 1892 and joined the Bar at the age of 22. In November 1910, he shifted to Calcutta and was later appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court. At his invitation, the Indian National Congress held its annual session at Bankipur in 1912. In August 1917, he protested vigorously against the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues. President, first special Congress Session at Bombay in 1918 and it was under his able guidance that the Congress condemned the Montford Scheme as "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing". Again, he joined Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha in protest against the Rowlatt Bill.

INDRAJI, BHAGAVANLAL (1839-1888), Gujarati writer, member, Royal Asiatic Society, Leyden University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He translated several Gujarati books into English.

INDRAJIT, Meghanada, son of Ravana. He fought against the forces of Indra along with his father Ravana. Indrajit was killed by Lakshman's arrow and his head was cut off.

INDRANI, wife of Indra, and mother of Jayanta and Jayanti. Also called Sachi and Aindri. She is mentioned in passing in the *Rig-Veda,* and is said to be the most fortunate female. Indrani has never been deified like her husband although the three Hindu gods are usually worshipped with their consorts.

INDUMATI, sister of Bhoja, king of Vidarbha who chose Prince Aja for her husband at her *swayamvara.* She was killed by Narada's garland which descended upon her while she was asleep in an arbour.

INGLE, SHANKAR (1920-1942), martyr, *b.* village Kapsi, Kagal Taluka, district Kolhapur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942). Killed by police fire while taking part in an attack on the Treasury at Gargoti in Kagal Taluka on December 13, 1942.

IQBAL AHMAD (1884-1968), jurist and Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court (1941-46), was called to the Bar in 1908 and Knighted in 1941.

IQBAL, *SIR* **MOHAMMAD** (1873-1938), a great Urdu poet after Mirza Ghalib, philosopher and visionary; *b.* February 22, 1873. His earlier poems were marked for simplicity and their outstanding patriotism but his later works became philosophical with strong and catching Islamic fervour. Some ascribe the concept of Pakistan to him. *d.* March 8, 1938.

IRANI, ARDESHIR M. (1886-1969), film producer, made *Khan Bahadur* in 1932. Founder-member and President, Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association; Member, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. His first film *Alam Ara.* Other well-known productions *Kisan Kanya*, *Mother India.*

ISHVARVARMAN (6th Century, A.D.), one of the kings of Malwa, he belonged to the Mokharis dynasty, and was a great conqueror and patron of art and learning. He conquered Bengal and adopted the title of Emperor. He also iss ed his own coins. The Mokhari dynasty had played an important part in the defeat of the Huns.

IYENGAR, A. RANGASWAMI (1877-1934), journalist, Political Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, during the Second Round Table Conference. Editor, *The Hindu*, 1928. *The Hindu* was emerging as a powerful forum of national opinion and Rangaswami Iyengar was respected as its forceful leader-writer. Secretary, Home Rule League and later Secretary to the Indian National Congress.

IYENGAR, ARIYAKUDI RAMANUJA (1890-1967), a doyen of Carnatic music, he had an admirable voice. He set tunes for the lyrical compositions of Andal. Recipient of many awards from musical organizations. He was the first to win the Presidential Award for vocal music in the Carnatic school.

IYENGAR, KASTURI RANGA (1859-1923), journalist and most prominent freedom fighter. He bought *The Hindu* and became its Editor in 1905. Under his guidance, the paper became a powerful weapon in the national cause. For his editorial on Jallianwala Bagh, the Madras Government demanded from him a security of Rs. 2,000.

IYENGAR, MADURAI SRIRANGAM (1904-1970), musician ; won President's Award in Carnatic Music, *d.* on May 18, 1970.

IYENGAR, RAMANATHAPURAM SRINIVASA (1860-1919), popularly known as Poochi Iyengar, was a composer-musician who enriched the post-Thyagaraja period. His high-pitched voice could fluently traverse the musical scale from the lower to the higher octaves. His compositions find a place in all recorded concerts today.

IYENGAR, S. SRINIVASA (1874-1941), one of the foremost lawyers of his time who dominated the politics of South India in the early decades of this century. He presided over the Gauhati session of the Indian National Congress in 1926. As a patriot, he renounced his title and seat in the Legislative Council to protest against repression. Due to differences with Mahatma Gandhi he left the Congress in later years. For a while, he even appeared to be a supporter of Subhas Chandra Bose.

IYENGAR, V. BHASHYAM (1844-1908), judge of Madras High Court, *b.* January 1844 and belonged to the well-known Vembakam family with a tradition of service to the public and the State. As a judge and a lawyer, he was without a rival in his days, for learning and subtlety and his pronouncements on matters of law were lucid and definitive. *d.* November 18, 1908.

IYER, MADURAI MANI (1912-1968), Carnatic musician upon whom were conferred titles of Sangita Kalanidhi and Gana Kaladhara ; He had a characteristic flair for the elaboration of the *raga* and note contents. Recipient of President's Award for Carnatic music.

IYER, P. SESHADRI (1893-1969), linguist, translated several books for Sahitya Akademi from Greek, Bengali Marathi and Hindi into Malayalam. Also wrote a book in French on Sri Ramakrishna. *d.* August 29, 1969.

IYER, P. SRINIVASA (1888-1969), violinist, started the first Music Institute in Madras and Trivandrum. *d.* January 17, 1969.

IYER, DR. SIR S. SUBRAMANIA (1842-1924), judge of Madras High Court, *b.* Madura district on October 1, 1842. A judge, and a public leader by consent (1877-1895), he had a record of honest and strenuous service for social uplift and regeneration. At the first session of the Indian National Congress, which was held at Bombay, he moved the resolution advocating the reform and expansion of the local and imperial legislative councils. In the subsequent, session also, he was an active participant. *d.* December 1924 at 83 full of honours, revered by all as the Grand Old Man of Southern India.

IYER, T.K. JAYARAMA (1892-1971), eminent violonist, he was associated with All-India Radio for a long time as the conductor of a national orchestra. He presided over one of the annual sessions of the Music Academy, Madras and awarded the title of Sangeetha Kalanidhi. *d.* June 21, 1971, at Madras.

IYER, V. KRISHNASWAMI (1863-1911), judge of Madras High Court, *b.* Tiruvadamarudur, in Tanjore District in June 1863. He was a life devoted, amidst the distractions of a busy professional career, to the good of the country at large, to which he gave his wealth as abundantly as he earned it. He was a true student widely read all through his life, and learning of every kind the sciences in particular appealed to him most powerfully. His reading was wide and various. *d.* December 28, 1911.

J

JABALI, a Brahman, who was priest of King Dasharatha, and held sceptical philosophical opinions. He is represented in the *Ramayana* as enforcing his views upon Rama, who decidedly repudiated them. He is said to have been a logician, and probably belonged to the *Nyaya* School.

JADHAV, HANUMANT RAO (1925-1943), martyr, *b.* 1925 at village Shilapur, district Belgaum, Mysore. He was shot dead by the police on July 24, 1943 while attempting to

escape from prison ; he had earlier been sentenced for participating in the Quit India movement.

JADHAV, SRIPAT MARURI (1921-1946), martyr. Died of wound he suffered when the police fired upon a demonstration supporting the revolt by the Royal Indian Navy at Chinchapokli, Bombay on February 22, 1946.

JAFRI, RAUF (1900-1968), statesman, Minister of State, Uttar Pradesh and Parliamentary Secretary, 1955-62.

JAGAT SINGH (1903-1921), martyr, *b*. 1903 in Punjab. Died of injuries he sustained when the police opened fire on the Nankana Sahib Morcha in 1921.

JAGAT SINGH (-1915), martyr, *b*. at Sursing, district Lahore, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Active freedom fighter and revolutionary, an accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1915), he was sentenced to death and confiscation of property. Died on the gallows on November 16, 1915.

JAGDISH PRASAD, *KUNWAR SIR*, moderate nationalist a member of the Indian Civil Service from which he resigned in 1933. Home Member of the United Provinces Government in 1933 and a Member of the Governor-General's Council 1935-40. Secretary, Standing Committee, Non-Party Conference and Sapru Committee. A joint author of the Committee's report, 1941.

JAHANGIR *See* **JEHANGIR**

JAI CHAND (11th Century), ruler of Kannauj in the 11th century; defeated and assassinated by Mohammad Ghori. He betrayed his cousin brother Prithviraj Chauhan to the enemy.

JAIKIṢHAN (Musician) *See* **PANCHAL, JAIKISHAN**

JAIMINI, a celebrated sage, and a disciple of Vyasa, he is said to have received the *Sama-veda* from his master, and to

have transmitted it to other pupils through manuscript and the written word. Founder of the *Purva-mimansa* philosophy. The text of Jaimini is printed in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

JAIPAL (-1001 A.D.), belonged to the ruling dynasty of Kabul. His army was routed by Turks. After his defeat, he burnt himself alive. His son Anandpal too was killed while fighting against the Turks.

JAISINGH, SAWAI (-1743), ruler and builder of modern city of Jaipur, a patron of art and learning. He was greatly interested in Astronomy and Mathematics and had observatories built in New Delhi, Mathura, Ujjain, Banaras (Varanasi) and Jaipur.

JAISWAL, HIRALALJI (1908-1943), martyr, *b*. 1908 at village Sotephal, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Participated in the Civil Disobedience (1930), and the Quit India movements (1942). Was imprisoned in the Akola Jail ; released in December 1943 in a state of ill-health and died soon after.

JAJU, SRIKRISHAN DAS (1882-1955), close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, he left his lucrative practice as an advocate in 1921 and actively worked with Gandhiji for the spread of the Khadi movement. Largely responsible for interesting Jamnalal Bajaj in the freedom struggle. Social reformer and a fighter for women's emancipation, he was President of Gramodyoga Samgha and the Secretary of Charkha Samgha. He also worked actively for Bhoodan and Sampatdan movements.

JALAL-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD *See* **AKBAR**

JALANI, ABDUL KARIM GOLAM (1904-1932), martyr, *b*. October 25, 1904. Took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), and the Khilafat Movement. After graduation from Patna he joined the Indian National Congress. He offered *Satyagraha* and was arrested on January 11, 1932. While

serving 8-month term of imprisonment in Dacca jail, he fell ill and *d.* February 10, 1932.

JALIL, ABDUL (-1930), martyr, *b.* Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province (now in West Pakistan). Fired upon by the police at Peshawar in 1930, while participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.

JAMBHA DEVJI *See* **JAMBHOJI**

JAMBH RISHI *See* **JAMBHJI.**

JAMBHESWARJI *See* **JAMBHOJI**

JAMBHOJI (1451-1536), rebel saint of Rajasthan; also known as Jambha Devji, Jambh Rishi or Jombheswarji was born at Peepasar, 16 kilometres from Mukam in the Nagaur district in Rajasthan. He taught to his followers 29 articles of his religion and hence they took the name of "Bishnois" from the word "bees" signifying twenty and "nov" or "noi" meaning nine. The Bishnois form a separate religious sect among the agricultural population, virtually a separate caste who would have nothing to do with other Hindu castes. He died on the ninth day of the dark-half of the month of Margshirsha Samvat, 1591 (A.D. 1536) on top of the sand-hill to which he had retired after leaving Peepasar.

JANA, BHUSAN CHANDRA (1910-1942), martyr, at *b.* village Paikpura, district Midnapur, West Bengal. He actively participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. Fired upon by the police while participating in the march towards the Sankararah Bridge police-station at Tamluk in October 1942.

JANA, UPENDRA NATH (1914-1942), martyr, *b.* 1914 at village Khanchi, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Freedom fighter in the revolutionary "Army" known as "Bidyut Bahini" Took part in the Quit India movement, 1942. Was killed when police opened fire on a group of fighters who attacked

the Tamluk police station on September 29, 1942, as part of the Quit India Movement.

JANAKA, king of Videha and father of Sita, remarkable for his great knowledge and good works and sanctity. *See also* **Ramachandra** and **Sita**.

JANAMEJAYA, a great king, son of Parikshit, and great-grandson of Arjuna. It was to this king that the *Mahabharata* was recited by Vaishampayana, and the king listened to it in expiation of the sin of killing a Brahmana.

JAVALEKAR, BABURAO (1920-1943), martyr, *b.* 1920 at village Ashti, district Wardha, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound while participating in the attack on the Ashti police station in August 1942, as part of the Quit India Movement.

JAWALA SINGH (1875-1920), martyr, *b.* 1875 at village Nizampura Deva Singhwala, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). He died of bullet wound he sustained when police opened fire on the Nankana Sahib Morcha.

JAYADRATHA, a prince of the Lunar race and son of Brihanmanas. He called at the forest abode of the exiled Pandavas while they were out hunting, Jayadratha persuaded Draupadi, whom he found alone, to elope with him. He was killed, after a desperate fight, by Arjuna on the fourteenth day of the great battle of the *Mahabharata*.

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMARAO (1873-1959), lawyer, *b.* November 13, 1873. Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-25. Resigned from the Congress in 1925 on the issue of Congressmen forming Ministries. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1926-30, and Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, 1927-30. Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference and the

Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1930-34. Appointed Judge, Federal Court, October 1937. Member, Privy Council, January 1939—March 1942. Member, Constituent Assembly of India till he resigned in 1947. *d.* March 10, 1959.

JAYASI, MALIK MOHAMMAD ( ), A Sufi poet in Hindi, he is famous for his classic, *Padmavati*, based on the story of Maharani Padmini.

JEHANGIR (1569-1627), Mogul emperor (1605-1627) of India, and son of Akbar. A striking personality with a genial temperament marred only by occasional fits of violence, Jehangir ruled his empire with tolerance and justice. He is known for his devotion to his wife Nur Jehan ,his cultivation of the arts, especially miniature painting, and his love of sport and carousing. Under his rule Mogul expansion continued. Mewar, the last surviving Rajput fortress of Rajasthan capitulated in 1614. In the Deccan, Ahmadnagar was taken in 1616 and half that kingdom annexed. In the north-west, however, the Persian ruler, Shah Abbas, retook Kandahar (1622). Jehangir had dealings with both the Portuguese and the British early; East India Company had only recently started operations in India. After 1612, and the defeat of the Portuguese by the British near Surat Jehangir accorded trade privileges to the British in return for their naval support. Civil strife and court intrigues marked the last years of his reign. Shah Jehan, his son, succeeded him.

JEJEEBHOY, JAMSETJEE (1783-1859), great Parsi philanthropist, humanist, prominent merchant and friend of needy, was born in 1783 at Bombay. From his very child-hood he showed sign s of a promising businessman, when in 1799, he joined the firm of his cousin as an Assistant. Within a few years he sta rted his own business and became not only one of the most prominent merchants of India but also a well known philanthrop ists. It was the Catholic character of Sir Jamsetjee's benevolence, his sympathy for the poor and

suffering of all castes and creeds that won for him the universal respect and esteem of all classes or the communities. He passed away on April 15, 1859 in Bombay.

JHA, BHOLA NATH (1902-1968), I.C.S., Chairman, U.P.S.C. and Secretary, Union Ministries of Communications and Home Affairs; sometime Cabinet Secretary.

JHA, BINODANAND (1900-1971), statesman, labour leader and a freedom fighter he was born in 1900. Actively participated in India's struggle for freedom and was imprisoned five times. Was elected M.L.A. (Bihar) in 1938 and was Parliamentary Secretary from 1937-1939; Minister for L.S.G. and Public Health (Bihar) in 1946. He was deputed to represent India to the 44th session of the I.L.O. in 1960 and was nominated member, All India National Integration Committee. He was also the Revenue Minister (Bihar) and the Chief Minister of Bihar from 1961 to 1963. He resigned under the Kamraj Plan in August 1963. He passed away at 2 p.m. on August 9, 1971, at the Kottakkal Aryavaidyasala in Malapuram district where he went for treatment.

JHA, JHOTI (1857-1932), martyr, *b.* in 1857 at village Sabkharia, district Monghyr, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). Died of a bullet wound inflicted by the police on February 15, 1932 while attempting, along with other volunteers, to hoist the tricolour on the Tarapur police station.

JHA, SHIVASHANKAR (1907-1968), Sanskrit scholar of Mithila, he wrote several books on the Vedas.

JHABVALA, SHIAVAKSH HORNMUSJI (1885-1971), Trade Unionist, journalist and author of several books in English and Gujarati. *b.* on May 20, 1885 at Surat. Prominent among his books are: *Malini: the Daughter of Punjab* (1921); *Beads of Amber*; (1928) *Prince of Peace* (poems) 1920; *Kabir* (1956), etc. *d.*, June 22, 1971.

JHANDA SINGH (1874-1924), martyr, *b*. 1874 at village Malkan Haji, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Took part in the Guru-Ka-Bagh Morcha (1922) and the Jaito Morcha (1923-24). *d*. Nabha Jail on December 14, 1924.

JIMUTA, a great wrestler, who was overcome and killed by Bhima in the court of Virata.

JINAVIJAYAJI. ACHARYA MUNI (1885-1971), a great Sanskrit and Prakrit scholar, born in a small village of Mewar. Head of the Department, Prakrit and Jainistic Studies, the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, founded by K.M. Munshi in 1938. Jinavijayaji was the second Indian scholar to be so honoured, Sir R.G. Bhandarker being the first. Also worked at Bhandarker Oriental Research Institute Poona.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI (1876-1948), President of the Muslim League, *b*. Karachi on December 25, 1876. Son of a wealthy merchant, he was sent to England at the age of 16 to study law. It was there that he met Dadabhai Naoroji with whom he formed a lasting friendship. On returning to India he found his father on the brink of a heavy financial disaster. Anxious to help, he decided to practise law in Bombay where he expected a wide field for the exercise of his gifts. Once he overcame initial difficulties, his career became just one succession of triumphs. From the outset Jinnah was destined to have a big share in the shaping of Indian politics. He joined the Congress and came to be looked upon as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. In 1910, the Muslims of Bombay elected him as their representative to the Central Legislative Council, where he lent active support to every liberal measure bearing on important national issues. Four years later, the Congress sent him to England as member of a deputation to represent its views on reform of the Indian Council. In 1916, the Muslims of Bombay re-elected him to the Central Legislature. Since then he was to be continuously

associated with that body. Although he lacked stirring or fiery eloquence his speeches were distinguished by the cogent advocacy of a forceful debator.

It was in 1906 that the idea of a Muslim League was first mooted. In 1913 at a meeting of Muslims presided over by the Aga Khan, a proper constitution was drawn up for the League, Jinnah was approached to enrol himself but he agreed to do so on the distinct understanding that he could continue to be loyal to the Congress. He worked ceaselessly for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. When Mrs. Besant was interned in 1917, he promptly joined the Home Rule League. The Congress supported the Khilafat movement and the League cooperated whole-heartedly with the Congress in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience campaigns. Unfortunately, forces were now at work to wean Jinnah towards the idea of his providing exclusive leadership of the Muslim Community. The relations between Hindus and Muslims began to deteriorate as this attitude gained ground. So much so by 1947 he could play on this aggressive separation to actualize the idea of a separate state for the Muslim nation known as Pakistan. *d.* September 9, 1948.

JNANADEV (14th Century A.D.), Marathi saint and poet, his given name was Mukundraj. Considered to be the first of the Pandharpur school of poets. His greatest book was the *Jnanesvari,* a translation of, and a Marathi commentary on, the *Bhagavat Gita.* He also wrote the *Amrtaubhav,* a poem that gives an abstract of Upanishads. At the age of twenty two, died at Pandharpur while he was in Samadhi.

JOSH, KASHI RAM (1883-1915), martyr; *b.* 1883 at village Marauli Kalan, district Ambala, Haryana. He left for the United States of America in 1902 with a view to assisting Hardayal in organizing the Ghadar Party of which he worked as a Secretary for some time. Returning on August 1, 1914, he organized the Party programme in Punjab. Was arrested

on charges of sedition and conspiracy against Government. Sentenced to death and hanged on March 27, 1915.

JOSHI, A.C. (1908-1971) educationist, one time Vice-Chancellor of Punjab and Banaras Hindu Universities, also a well-known scientist. He presided over one of the sessions of the Indian Science Congress. *d.* February 13, 1971, at Chandigarh.

JOSHI, DATTATRAY (1924-1943), martyr, b. 1924, at Poona, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement. Was arrested for throwing a bomb, *d.* in jail in 1943 due to torture by the police.

JOSHI, LAXMAN (1916-1932), martyr, *b.* 1916 at village Karad, district Satara, Maharashtra. Was arrested as a *Satyagrahi* during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and died in the Yervada Jail, Poona, on September 29, 1932.

JOSHI, N. M. (1879-1955), Trade Union Leader; spokesman of the Indian workers in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and Servants of Indian Society. Established I.N.T.U.C. 1920 and represented India in the I.L.O. at Geneva. He was also General-Secretary. A.I.T.U.C., 1925-29 and member, Central Pay Commission, 1947.

JOSHI, NIELAMBER C, (1888-1947), a doctor of medicine, he was killed in the post-Partition communal riots in Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

JYOTSIAR, SANKARANATH (1789-1858), a child prodigy who set out from Cannavore on a pilgrimage to the North, ultimately to become a member of the Council of Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A Vedic scholar and astrologer, he became a trusted lieutenant of Ranjit Singh who granted him and his heirs an estate of two villages. Later Chief Judge of the Travancore High Court during the time of Maharaja Swati Tirunal.

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KABIR (1440-1518), mystic poet and saint, he lived during the time of Lodi Kings. Some say that he was born in about 1440 while others argue that he was born in 1398. The Controversy about his parents is more curious. He was thought to be the son of a Brahmana widow while the Marathi poet, Mahipati, believes that he was the reincarnation of the *rishi* Shuk and not born of a woman at all. But the consensus of opinion favours the better known fact about his origin that he was brought up by a Musalman weaver, who lived in Banaras. Kabir was a disciple of Ramanand ; preached and wrote in Hindi, appealing alike to Hindus and Mohammedans ; and admitted all castes, denounced idol worship. His followers are known as Kabir Panthis. Members of various religions draw inspiration from his songs and teachings which are known and repeated all over this country.

KACHARI, MAHI RAM (1887-1942), martyr, *b.* April 1887 at village Galabri, district Dorrang, Assam. He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), and in the Quit India movement (1942). Died of bullet wound when police fired upon a procession intending to hoist the tricolour on the Dhekiajuli police station on September 20, 1942.

KADAMBARI, daughter of Chitra-ratha and Madira, her name has been given to a well-known prose work, a kind of a novel, written by Banabhatta, in the seventh century.

KAFUR, MALIK (—1316), originally a Hindu, and an eunuch, he fell into the hands of Allauddin, who purchased him from a merchant for 1000 dinars. He was liked so much by the Sultan that he raised him to the highest office of State. He annexed the Deccan to the empire of Allauddin. After the death of Allauddin, Kafur raised his minor son to the throne and cleared the way by putting to death several of the relatives of the late king. He was the regent of the minor

Sultan and exercised all authority in the latter's name. Kafur became unpopular and only thirty-six days after the death of the Sultan, he was killed. However, he was a great military leader and occupies a prominent place in Indian history. Ambitious and intriguing, he encompassed his own end.

KAIKEYI, princess of Kaikaya, wife of king Dasharatha, and mother of Bharata, his second son. She nursed Dasharatha back to life when he was grievously wounded in battle, and in gratitude, he promised to grant two boons she might make. Urged by the malignant counsels of Manthara, a female attendant, she made use of this promise to procure the exile of Rama, and to secure the advancement of her son, Bharata, to his place. Dasharatha died heart-broken at this heartlessness which Kaikeyi carried through with an eye to the main chance, and Bharata, her own son, did not at all approve of the arrangement.

KAIRON, PARTAP SINGH (1901-1965), freedom-fighter, administrator and organiser, *b.* February 1, 1901 at the village of Kairon in the Punjab. After having obtained his Master's degree from Michigan University, U.S.A. he returned to India in 1929 after nine-year's stay in that Country : job-seeking was not for him. He soon organized the peasants of his district into an unprecedented movement. Because of his sincerity of purpose, he soon became an important worker of the Desh Bhagat Parivar Sahaik Committee (a national committee for providing help and relief to political sufferers). He started a journal entitled *New Era*. He also actively participated in the Akali Party politics but till his death he remained a staunch Congressman. Served the Punjab Cabinet as a Minister and later Chief Minister. On June 14, 1964, he resigned because of the Das Commission findings. On February 6, 1965, while he was on his way to Chandigarh from Delhi he was shot dead.

KAISAR SINGH (1893-1921), martyr, *b.* 1893 at village Nizampura Deva Singhwala, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in West Pakistan). Died of injury he sustained when

the police opened fire on the processionists taking part in the Nankana Sahib Morcha (1921).

KAKADE, KRISHNA (1918-1942), martyr, *b.* 1918 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. Among those shot dead when police opened fire on "Quit India" demonstrators on August 14, 1942.

KAKSHIVAT, a Vedic sage, particularly connected with the worship of the Ashwins. He was the son of Dirghatamas and Usij, and is author of several hymns in the *Rig-Veda.*

KALANAS, a Brahman who yielded to the inducements of Alexander the Great and left his native country to accompany the Conqueror. Contrite and repenting himself of this defection, he burnt himself at Pasergada.

KALANI, HEMU (1924-1943), martyr, *b.* March 11, 1924, at Sukkur, Sind (now in Pakistan). Freedom fighter, he took prominent part in the Swarajya Sena in Sind, founded by Dr. Mangharam to inculcate discipline among the youth and to inspire them to strive for the country's freedom. Was arrested while removing fish-plates off a railway track near Sukkur on the night of October 23, 1942. Hanged in the Sukkur Central Jail on January 21, 1943.

KALE, ANASUYA BAI (-1958), social worker and freedom fighter. In 1920, she organized Bhagini Mandal, a women's organization. Later an active member, All India Women's Conference. Member, Central Provinces Legislature in 1928 but later resigned. In 1930 she was imprisoned for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement—and again during the Quit India movement (1942). As a fitting consummation she became a member of the Central Legislature of free India.

KALHANA (11th century A.D.), belonged to Kashmir, a great historian of India. His work *Rajtarangini* is a masterly

survey of Indian history for the compilation of which he had consulted eleven earlier works, all these latter are now lost to us. His was an objective and honest narrative of kings and their courts. He deals in detail with the duties of kings and finds time to speak of soldiers and government officials. He did not hesitate to censure their conduct when that seemed called for.

KALI, prominent Hindu goddess, also known as Durga and Chandi. Kali is associated with death, destruction and epidemic. She is worshipped lovingly by many as Mata, the Divine Mother. The Kali Cult is popular all over India, but she is especially an object of worship for Bengalis.

KALIDASA (400 A.D.), dramatist and lyric poet. He is believed to have lived and worked in the 5th century A.D. but the dating of his works has been a matter of some controversy. He is also called "the Shakespeare of India". Very little is known of his life but he was one of the "Nine Gems" in the Court of Chandragupta II and Kumaragupta I of the Gupta dynasty ; generally recognized as pre-eminent poet of the Orient ; his greatest play is *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* which was translated into English and German. He also wrote two other dramas of great merit; two epic poems and a number of lyrical poems which have been widely translated into modern languages.

KAMALAKARA (17th Century), great astronomer of Varanasi of the seventeenth century.

KAMILA, GOURHARI (1926-1942), martyr, *b*. 1926 at village Bazaberia, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Active freedom fighter. Died of bullet wound on September 29, 1942, following an encounter with the police that ensued during a rescue attempt by him and his party of the prisoners at Brindabanpur.

KANAD (6th Century B.C.), the author of the Vaisesika system of philosophy, the first Indian thinker to discuss the atomic theory in great detail, his findings, surprisingly enough, closely conform to the modern theories. The dates of birth and death of this sage are still unknown, but all the six systems—the Vaisesike, the Nyaya, the Yoga, the Sankhya, and the Purva and *Uttar Mimansa*—are supposed to have been developed during the year preceding the birth of Lord Buddha. Kanad's system has been more fully developed in the *Nyaya* and in the Jain *Shastras*.

KANANI, BHOGASWARI PHOO (-1942), martyr, was shot dead by police while she was marching in a procession near Gohapon Thana (Assam). In the struggle she hit a policeman with the national flag in a trice, and she was shot dead by another policeman. *d.* September 20, 1942.

KANE, PANDURANG VAMAN (1880-1971) Orientalist; he is best known for his *History of the Dharmashastras*, the fourth volume of which won the Sahitya Akademi prize as the best work on Sanskrit literature during 1953-56. Represented India thrice at the International Congress of Orientalists, National Research Professor of Indology. Awarded Bharat Ratna in 1963.

KANHERE, ANANT (1891-1910), martyr, *b.* 1891 at Indore. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary; member of the insurrectionary Abhinav Bharat. Was one of the many accused in the "Jackson Murder Conspiracy" of Nasik. Also alleged to have collaborated with Vinayak Narayan Deshpande and Krishanji Karve. Sentenced to death on the charge of killing Jackson. Died on the gallows in Thana Jail on April 19, 1910.

KANISHKA (120-162 A.D. reign), great king who had spread Buddhism to distant places like Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan and Tibet. Nothing definite is known about his parentage. Some historians hold that he ascended the throne

in 69 A.D., while others aver that he came to the throne in 120 A.D. Kanishka had his capital at Peshawar which was known as Purushpur. He was a great builder. Gandhara Art which evidences Greek influence on Indian themes and motifs developed during his reign. Mathura, Kashmir and Taxila also bear evidence of his artistic proclivities.

KANTHE MAHARAJ (1879-1969), *tabla* player, he won the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for 1961. *d.* August 1, 1969.

KANUNGO, MITTAL (1913-1930), martyr, *b.* at village Kanungopura, district Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Died in a clash with British soldiers on the Jalalabad Hill, Chittagong, on April 22, 1930 during the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 13, 1930.

KAPILA (6th Century B.C.), ancient Hindu philospher and the founder of the *Sankhya* system of Indian philosophy the aim of which is to relieve man's miseries through knowledge. The three *gunas* of *sattva, rajas* and *tamas* are as basic to this philosophy as they are vital to human character and to Nature when these three qualities are blended in there results perfect peace and tranquillity of temperament.

KAPUR, B.L. (-1969), Doctor of medicine, founded Maternity Hospitals at Delhi, Lahore and Ludhiana. Also President of the Delhi Medical Association ; Editor, *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Northern India*. *d.* July 18, 1969.

KAPUR, MAHARAJ KISHAN (1897-1969), banker, Chairman and Director, Punjab National Bank. *d.* April 28, 19 9.

KAPUR, R.K. (1908-1969), educationist, Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University. Attended UNESCO Conference on educational reform in Madrid, Spain, 1969. Former Executive

Director, Asian Educational Planning Centre ; and Joint Educational Adviser to Union Ministry of Education. *d.* March 3, 1969.

KAPUR SINGH (1851-1924), martyr, *b.* at village Basdera, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Arrested for taking part in the Guru-ka-Bagh Morcha (1923-24) and died in Nabha Jail.

KARMAKAR, NARAYAN CHANDRA (1923-1942), martyr, *b.* at village Baikunthapur, district Dacca (now in Bangla Desh). Shot upon and killed by police on September 22, 1942, while participating during an attack on the Nawabganj police station that day.

KARANDIKAR, JANARDAN SAKHARAM (1875-1959), litterateur and journalist, author of several books in Marathi and English.

KARANDIKAR, SHIVRAM LAXMAN (1899-1969), Hindu Maha Sabha leader. M.L.A, Bombay, 1937-46. Author of many books, including Biographies of *Lokamanya Tilak* and *V.D. Savarkar*, *History of the Marathas. d.* on January 17, 1969.

KARIM, ABDUL (1926-1946), martyr, died of bullet wound. He sustained when police opened fire on February 22, 1946, near Crawford Market, Bombay, on demonstrators expressing support for the revolt by Royal Indian Navy ratings.

KARIM, ABDUL (1902-1919), martyr, *b.* 1902 at Amritsar. Took part even as student in freedom movement. Killed during indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on a public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

KARVE, *MAHARISHI* **DHONDO KESHAV** (1858-1962), social reformer, *b.* on April 18, 1858. Founder of the "Widow

Marriage Association", all his life he worked for women's education and amelioration of women's position in Indian society. In fact the entire family has become almost a "national institution" in the annals of social welfare in India. The Government of India conferred upon him the title of Bharat Ratna. Died in November 1962 at the age of 104.

KASYAPA, A sage to whom many Vedic hymns are attributed. All authorities agree in assigning to him a large role in the creation of the Vedas. He is one of the seven great *rishis* and he appears to have been the priest of Parasurama and Ramachandra.

KATJU, KAILASH NATH (1887-1968), national leader, *b.* June 17, 1887. Educated at Forman Christian College, Lahore ; Muir Central College, Allahabad ; School of Law, Allahabad University. Practised law at Kanpur, 1908-14 ; joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad, 1914; made Doctor of Laws by the Allahabad University, 1919; Editor, *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1918-37 ; a leading advocate of the Allahabad High Court; defended prisoners of the Meerut Conspiracy Case in the High Court, 1933. Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935-37. Minister for Justice, Industries and Development in July, 1937 in the first Pant Cabinet. Was a Member of the Council of the U.P.C.C; : Member, A.I.C.C. ; Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith ; President, Allahabad Agriculture Association ; Member, Executive Committee of the Banaras Hindu University. Offered Satyagraha in 1940-41 and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment ; detained in August 1942, re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly and was made Minister of Justice, Development and Industries in the Second Pant Cabinet ; Member, Constituent Assembly of India ; Leader, Indian Food and Agricultural Delegation to Washington in October 1946 ; Governor of Orissa, August 15, 1947-June 20, 1948 ; and Governor of West Bengal, June 21, 1948-October 1951. Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, 1951. Author of several well-known books on law, *d.* February 17, 1968.

KATYANA (4th Century B.C.), one of the greatest prose writers of the pre-Christian era, a contemporary of Kalidasa and one of the gems of the court of Vikramaditya. His other contemporaries are said to have been Dhanvantri, the great physician ; Ksapanak, Amarsimha, Sanku, Vetalabhatta, Ghatakarpara and Varahemitra. Some authorities attribute the works of Panini to him and others hold that he only revised them. Katyana no doubt was a great grammarian and lexicographer. He belonged to the Vaibhasika School of Buddhism. This school holds that the one who knows and the object known have both an existence in reality. Katyana lives in his valuable works, though much is not known about his life.

KAUL, P.K. (1890-1970), advocate, Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. *d.* February 22, 1970.

KAUSHAMBI, DHARMANAND, *b.* 1866, Buddhist, Pali scholar, taught Buddhism in Harvard, 1910 and 1931.

KAUTILYA (CHANAKYA) (4th Century A.D.), a genius and India's shining light. A practical politician, shrewd statesman and a unique secular law giver of ancient India, he was a great political scientist. His theory of internal administration holds good for contemporary contexts, and in spite of his belief in monarchy, he was socialistic in his approach and ideals. A native of Taxila, the learned Brahmin took service with the Nanda King of Pataliputra, and rose to be his Chief Almoner. On a point of difference he openly denounced the king, but to escape his wrath, he fled in disguise as a naked Jain monk. In his wanderings he came across a cowboy with a sign of royalty on his face. He took this orphaned slave, Chandra Gupta to Taxila and educated him in a manner which according to him befited a future king. With a huge army recruited from the Punjab and the N.W.F. Province, he seized Hindustan, and laid the foundation of the Mauryan Empire. And with the same army, he wiped out the last vestiges of Macedonian rule in the Punjab and further west.

KAVINDRA SARASWATI (17th Century A.D.), Sanskrit scholar and poet, lived in Banaras, a centre of Sanskrit learning. More a teacher than a writer in the modern sense—in a manner reminiscent of India's sages. He reminds of the ancient sages of India.

KAVIRAJ, GOPINATH (1887-), eminent Sanskrit scholar and author, was born in the district of Dacca (now in Bangla Desh). He had his early education in East Bengal, and later graduated from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, in 1910. After completing his post-graduate studies at the Queen's College, Varanasi, he was appointed in 1914, Chief Librarian of the Saraswati Bhawan Library and a Reader in Post-Vedic Studies at the University of Allahabad. He collaborated with Dr. Ven is in editing the Saraswati Bhawan Texts which have been published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In 1924 he was appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College from where he retired in 1937. The University of Allahabad conferred on him the honorary degree of D. Litt. in 1947, and the Banaras Hindu University in 1955. In 1964, the President of India conferred upon him the title of Padma Vibhushan. In 1964, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Tantrik Vanmaya mein Shaktadrishti*. It is a collection of his erudite articles written in Hindi on the subject, now published in book form for the first time.

KAZI, ABDUL ODUD (1895-1970), poet, won Sishir Kumar Ghosh prize for Bengali literature. *d.* May 19, 1970.

KEHAR, GAJAN SINGH (1892-1925), martyr, *b.* 1892 at village Paldi, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Arrested for his role in the Guru-Ka-Bagh Morcha in 1922 and the Jaito Morcha 1923-24. Died in the jail after he was beaten up brutally by the police.

KELKAR, DATTATRAYA KESHAV (1895-1969), Marathi writer and critic, President of Marathi Sahitya Sangh. Among his books are : *Kavyalochan* ; *Sanskriti Sangam* : *Vadali Vane ; Vichar Tarang*, etc. *d.* August 8, 1969.

KELKAR, NARSIMHA CHINTAMANI (1872-1947), Lokamanya Tilak's most prominent disciple and colleague ; Editor, *Maharatta,* (1897-1919) ; Editor, *Kesari* 1897-99 and 1901-31; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920. Member Central Legislative Assembly, 1923 and 1926. Member, Congress Working Committee for several years. Works : *Landmarks of Lokmanya's Life ; A Passing Phase of Politics ; Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen.* Author also of many books in Marathi.

KESARVANI, SHYAM LAL (1870-1942), martyr, *b.* 1870 at village Dhanpur, district Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Was killed by police firing at Agraura on August 13, 1942, while participating in Quit India Movement.

KESHAVA DAS (-1617), great Hindi poet and first to discuss techniques of versifying. Prominent among his works are : *Rasik Priya* and *Kavipriya.* In these books, besides discussing the forms of poetry, he describes the beauty of Nature.

KETKAR, SHASHIDHAR (1923-1942), martyr, *b.* 1923 at Nandurbar, district Dhulia, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound he received when police fired on a procession of students he was marching with at Nandurbar on September 9, 1942 ; the procession was being taken out as part of the Quit India Movement.

KETKAR, SHRIDHAR VYENKATESH (1884-1936), Marathi writer, Managing Director, Maharashtriya Jananakosh Mandal ; Editor, *Jananakosh.* He wrote many books, including the better known *Essays on Hinduism ; Hindu Law ; Indian Economics ; History of Ancient Maharashtra.*

KHAJURIA, NARENDRA (1933-1970), distinguished short story writer, playwright and author, *b.* 1933 in the district of Jammu. Gifted with a prolific pen in his brief career, he wrote a number of books and made his mark in various fields of creative writing by the freshness of his

outlook and sincerity of purpose. His first collection of short stories *Kole Dian Leekran* published in 1958 was immediately hailed as a turning point in Dogri fiction. In 1970 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Neela Ambar Kaale Badal.* It is a collection of his short stories first published in 1967.

KHALIFA, ABDULLA (1885-1921), martyr, *b.* 1885 at village Malegaon, district Nasik, Maharashtra. Actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), the Khilafat Movement and the Prohibition Agitation. Accused of complicity in the murder of a police constable and rioting, he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Died in the Visapur Jail as a result of torture by the police in August 1921.

KHALIQ, ABDUL (1859-1919), martyr, *b.* 1859 at Amritsar. Freedom fighter and labour leader. Died of bullet wound he received during indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on a public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

KHAMELE, NARAYAN (1900-1942), martyr, *b.* 1900 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. He died of bullet wound he sustained when police fired on a group of Quit India Agitators at Nagpur on August 14, 1942.

KHAN, ABDUL GHAFFAR (-1930), martyr, *b.*, Peshawar, North West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan). Wounded by police firing at Peshawar while participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and died of it.

KHAN, AHMAD (1903-1919), martyr, *b.* 1903 at Amritsar, Punjab. Freedom fighter. Died of bullet wound he received during indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on a public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

KHAN, HAKIM AJMAL (1865-1927), a staunch nationalist Muslim, he strove to propagate the cause of the

Indian National Congress. Asked to preside over the 36th session of the Congress held at Ahmedabad when President C.R. Das was in prison in 1921.

KHAN, ASHFAQUALLAH (1900-1927), martyr, *b.* October 1900 at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. A revolutionary and member of the revolutionary Matrivedi Sanstha. He played a noted role in the Kakori Mail Dacoity (August 9, 1925), and in raids by revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri, etc. The death sentence was carried out in the Faizabad Jail on April 3, 1927.

KHAN, LIAQUAT ALI (1895-1951), one of the makers of Pakıstan. Was Finance Minister in the Interim Central Cabinet. Prime Minister of Pakistan and Minister of Defence after Partition, he was a close associate of M.A. Jinnah. A consistent opponent of Mahatma Gandhi's Nationalist Movement. Assassinated at Rawalpindi in October 1951.

KHAN, SYED AHMED (1817-1898), foremost among the Muslim leaders, he was determined to bring the Muslims and the British together and would not be deterred in his task by any threats.

KHAN, ZAFAR HUSSAIN (1891—), Urdu writer and litterateur, *b.* June 15, 1891 at Moradabad. Educated at Aligarh University, he wrote and published more than 15 books. In 1955, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book entitled *Maal Aur Mashiyat* (Philosophical treatise).

KHANDADEVA (17th century A.D.), Sanskrit scholar of the 17th century, is well known for his book *Bhakta Dipika.*

KHANKHANA, ABDURAHIM (1567-1625 A.D.), like Khusru, he was a renowned scholar of Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi. A foster-brother of Akbar the Great, he was thought to be the greatest Hindi poet among non-

Hindus. His poetry is shot through with a deeply felt humanism. His works include among others : *Rahim Dohawali*, *Madanashtak*, *Shringar Saurath* and *Panchadhya*. Rahim is believed to have died two years after the death of Goswami Tulsi Dass, i.e. in 1625 A.D.

KHARAK SINGH, *BABA* (1868-1963), revolutionary from Punjab, he was among the first batch of graduates from the Punjab University in 1889. In 1920 he entered politics. In 1921 he joined the Gurdwara Reform Movement with the ultimate object of taking over the management of all historic Gurdwaras. In 1922 he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for delivering seditious speeches in support of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement. His sacrifices for the sake of India's freedom and the sufferings he bore for the cause were immense and considerable. *d.* October 6, 1963.

KHARE, DAJI ABAJI ( ), nationalist leader ; he moved a resolution on the subject of freedom at the 9th session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore, (1893) ; Member of the Congress deputation to England, 1890 ; helped in drawing up Congress Constitution adopted in 1906. Secretary of the Congress, 1909-13 ; along with Mr. D.E. Wacha, in 1911 moved a resolution calling for abolition of the countervailing excise duties on Indian cotton goods which handicapped the growth and expansion of the Indian cotton industry. When, in 1913, the Muslim League adopted the ideal of Self-Government for India, Mr. Khare, in seconding the resolution, said that Self-Government would be won by the brotherhood of Hindus and Muslims.

KHARE, N.B. (1884-1967), first Chief Minister of M.P. (then C.P.), 1937-38. Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, 1943-46. President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1949, elected to the Lok Sabha in 1952. His publications include *Nehru as I Knew him* ; *Khare* vs. *Nehru*.

KHAREVALA (Ist Century B.C.). Third king of the Cheta dynasty ; a great conqueror, his conquests extended

south, west and north. He defied the Satavahanas, defeated the king of Magadh and subjugated other neighbouring kingdoms. A Jain by faith, but he tolerated other religions, and repaired the temples of all gods. This patron of art and literature has been called a *Rajarishi*.

KHATAVAKAR, BALKRISHNA (1915-1942), martyr, *b*. August 15, 1915 at Pusesawali, district Satara, Maharashtra. Sustained a bullet wound when the police fired upon Quit-India processionists near the Mamlatdar's Office at Vaduj on September 9, 1942.

KHER, B.G. (1888-1957), Premier of Bombay. After graduating in Law he practised at the Bombay Bar for a few years before joining a solicitor's firm as partner. Politics claimed his active attention in 1922. He had undergone imprisonment several times in connection with India's struggle for freedom. Leader, Congress Party in Bombay Assembly; Premier of the Provincial Congress Government 1937. In 1940 he was arrested under Defence of India Rules. Following the overwhelming victory of the Congress in the elections to the Bombay Legislature in the spring of 1946, he became Premier again.

KHILJI, ALAUDDIN (reign 1296-1316), Sultan of Delhi, who rose to power through treachery and deceit. He murdered his uncle to usurp the throne. All this was not unrelieved by public virtue and carried through public reforms according to his rights—by robbing the rich and paying the poor. Wine was prohibited. Weights were standardized. Food was rationed. A patron of learning and the arts.

KHURSHED BEHN, social reformer and freedom fighter, she organised the Volunteer Army in 1930, and went to the North-West Frontier Province in 1940 to spread the gospel of non-violence. She went from village to village, meeting Pathans, Pirs, Maliks and Khans and made them see how primitive and cruel it was to kidnap people. She met Hindus

too to instil in them a spirit of courage. In 1941 she was arrested, tried and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default thereof, to undergo three months' imprisonment. She also actively participated in the Quit India Movement (1942), and made careful study of police atrocities.

KHUSRU, AMIR *See* **AMIR KHUSRU**

KIDWAI, RAFI AHMED (1894-1954), nationalist leader and a valiant freedom fighter. He had a genius for administration. As Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, he successfully coped with the intractable food problem in the country and later as Union Minister for Communications, he introduced night air postal service and the "Own Your Telephone Scheme". Greatly devoted to India and generous to a fault, he left unpaid debts when he died of heart failure in 1954.

KINARIWALA, VINOD (1924-1942), martyr, *b.* September 20, 1924 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. He was shot dead ou August 10,1942 by the British Assistant Superintendent of Police when police opened fire on a gathering of boys and girls of Gujarat College within college precints.

KIRLOSKAR, LAXMAN K. (1868-1956), founder of the Kirloskar Industries, he left a teaching job in Bombay to make hand fodder cutters in his home-town. He laid the foundations of an industrial complex that has flourished under the dynamic leadership of his son Shantanu Laxman Kirloskar.

KIRTI VERMAN (1065-1100), king, belonged to the House of Chandalas of Jajak Bhukti. He helped King Jaipal against the Turkish incursions. He built the temples at Khajurahao marked for their beauty and stylistic innovations. Also built the Kirtisagar Lake still extant. His son, Gand, submitted to Mahmud of Ghazni, but Kirti Verman revived the old traditions of wars of conquests. He was also a patron of learning and the arts; Krishna Misra, the author of *Probodh Chandrodaya*, flourished during his reign.

KOCH, MANIRAM (1902-1942), martyr, *b.* 1902, at village Keherukhanda, district Darrang, Assam; took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and in the Quit India Movement (1942). Died of injuries sustained when police opened fire on processionists approaching the Dhekiajub police station on September 20, 1942 with alleged intention of taking it over.

KOHALA (8th Century B.C.), ancient Indian writer, a pupil of Bharata and author of *Taladhyay*.

KOLHATKAR, CHINTAMAN GANESH (1891-1959), leading figure of the Marathi stage; was awarded a Presidential medal in 1957, and a stole woven of gold in recognition by the State of his services to the Marathi stage. His autobiography in Marathi entitled *Bahurupi* throws a flood of light on the Maharashtrian theatre of his time.

KOLUGADE, KESHAV (1885-1942), martyr, *b.* village Indoli, district Satara, Maharashtra. Died of injuries inflicted upon him by the police while under custody. He was serving a gaol sentence for his part in the Quit India Movement of 1942.

KOSAMBI, DAMODAR DHARMANAND (1907-1966), Mathematician, recipient of the Ramanujan Memorial Prize, 1934 and Bhabha Prize, 1947. He was also Fellow of the UNESCO and author of several books.

KOTWAL, VITTHAL RAO (1912-1942), martyr, *b.* December 1, 1912, at Mathuran, district Kolaba, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound in an armed encounter with the police at Siddhagad in 1943 while taking active part in the Quit India Movement.

KOYALE, DATTATREYA BHAU (1907-1930), martyr, *b.* 1907 at Achre, district Rathangiri, Maharashtra. Shot and killed by the police firing on a large crowd of Salt Satyagrahis near the Court of the City Magistrate on April 16, 1930 at Karachi.

KRISHNA, LORD, celebrated hero of Hindu mythology and one of the most popular of Hindu deities. He is considered the eighth *avatar* or incarnation of Vishnu. His exploits of valour and love, life-affirming and just, are celebrated in epic. The devotion lavished on him led naturally to his deification. Great religious literature such as the *Bhagvada Purana* (4th Century) and the *Gita Govinda* (12th Century), have been written in his honour. The adult Krishna is the personal righteous interventionist if at times inscrutable god, friend, philosopher and lover in whose presence the *Mahabharata* is enacted. His divine sermon, the *Bhagvada Gita* is a model for all time of philosophical verse-dialogue. It is a conferment of refuge to distracted Man, to the morally perplexed and an exhortation to duty here on this earth. The life of Krishna afforded subject-matter for a whole school of miniature painting in the Rajput style during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

KRISHNAMURTY, R. KALKI (1899-1954), a noted Tamil author and litterateur, *b.* at Manalmedu in District Tanjore. He was Founder-Editor of *Kalki* and wrote and published more than 40 books. In 1956 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book entitled *Alai Osai* (novel). *d.* 1954.

KRISHNA VARIER, PANNIYAMPALLI VARIYATH (1874-1958), noted Malayalam litterateur and journalist, *b.* May 29, 1877 at Thrithala, Kerala. He was Secretary, Pan Kerala Literary Conference, 1929. He wrote and edited more than 15 books both in English and Malayalam. *d.* 1958.

KRISHNAMACHARI, U.D. (1905-1970), Director, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1961-63; President, Archaeology and Anthropology Section, Indian Science Congress, 1954; Director of Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad. *d.* July 15,1970.

KRISHNAMACHARI, V.T. (1881-1964), administrator, he was Dewan of Baroda for 17 years (1927-45); left his mark on all aspects of that State's life. India's delegate to all the

three Round Table Conferences (1929, 1930, 1931). President, Joint Parliamentary Committee. First Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission.

KRISHNAN, K.S. (1888-1961), Physicist, Fellow of the Royal Society, Director of National Physical Laboratory. Along with S. Radhakrishnan and C.V. Raman, he was one of the great teachers at Calcutta whence, Ashutosh Mukherjee brought him there. His work on spectroscopy won him international renown. A good speaker in Tamil, he was earnestly interested in Tamil poetry particularly of the devotional kind.

KRITA-VIRYA, son of Dhanaka and father of Arjuna who is better known by his patronymic Karta-Virya.

KUER, RAM SEWAK (1924-1942), martyr; *b.*, 1924 at Bhangha, district Champaran, Bihar. Shot at and killed while attempting along with a few comrades to hoist the tricolour on the Gharashan police station on September 23, 1942.

KUILA, ASHUTOSH (1924-1952), martyr, *b.* at village Madhabpur, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot and killed while taking part in an attack on the Mahishadal police station on Septembcr 29,1942.

KULLUKA-BHATTA, a famous commentator on Manu, whose gloss Sir W. Jones used in making the translation of Manu.

KUMARAN TIRUPUR (1904-1931), martyr, *b.*, Chennimali, district Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930). Died of police *lathi* wound he received while holding the tricolour, and leading a procession at Tirupur on January 11, 1931.

KUMARAPPA, BHARATAN (1886-1958), nationalist Indian Christian, Professor of Philosophy for four years; Assistant Secretary, All India Village Industries Association,

Wardha, 1935-45 ; was imprisoned during freedom movement, 1932-33 and 1942-45. Great educationist and social worker. Author of several books.

KUMBHAKARNA, son of Visravas by his wife Kesini and brother of Ravana, he fought against Rama's forces and was killed in the battle by Rama himself.

KUNDAN SINGH, *BHAI* (1891-1971), freedom fighter, went to prison during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and the Akali *Morcha* of 1924 for the liberation of Gurdwaras. *d.*, July 5, 1971 at his village of Margindpura in Patti sub-division, Amritsar.

KURULKAR, G.M. (1897-1970), anthropologist, President, Anthropology Section of Indian Science Congress 1958 and participated in Himalayan Anthropological Expedition, 1955. *d.* September 7, 1970.

L

LACHMAN DAS *See* **BAHADUR, BANDA**

LAD, PURUSHOTTAM MANGESH (1905-1957), I.C.S., administrator, author of many books of essays and poems.

LAHIRI, RAJENDRA NATH (1892-1927), martyr, *b.* at village Mohanpur, district Pabna, Bengal (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter and member of revolutionary Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Played active part in the Kakori Mail Dacoity on August 9, 1925, and in raids by the revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri etc. Was arrested and sentenced to death, executed in Gonda Jail on December 17, 1927.

LAJPAT RAI, *LALA* (1865-1928) also known as *Sher-i-Punjab*, *b.*, at Jagraon in district Ludhiana, Punjab. Joined

India's struggle for freedom in 1888. Toured England in 1905 delivering lectures to represent the view-point of the Indian National Congress ; deported to Mandalay in 1907. Again went abroad in 1914 and stayed in England and U.S.A. till 1920. On return joined the Swarajist Party. Founded the Servants of Peoples Society ; Tilak School of Politics and National College at Lahore. He was also partly responsible for starting the Punjab National Bank Ltd., and the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd. Also founded and edited the *Bande Matram* and *The People*, an author of many books, including *The History of My Deportation, The Arya Samaj, England's Debt in India* and *Young India. d.* November 17, 1928 as a result of the *lathi* blows received by him on October 20, 1928, when he was leading a citizens' procession in Lahore to demonstrate against the arrival of Simon Commission in that city. On his death, Mahatma Gandhi said, "Men like Lalaji cannot die so long as the sun shines on the Indian sky."

LAKHANPAL, SMT. CHANDRAVATI (1904-), social reformer and from her student days freedom fighter, daughter of Pandit Jainarain Shukla ; toured the villages to promote political consciousness among villagers until she was arrested for the first time and sentenced to a year's imprisonment ; for some years a member of the Council of States.

LAKSHMANA, son of King Dasaratha by his wife Sumitra ; twin of Satrughana, and the half brother of Ramachandra. When Rama went into exile, Lakshmana went with him, throughout his wanderings, both attendant and fellow-soldier. After serving Rama and Sita, all his life faithfully, he retired to the river Sarayu where he passed away.

LAKSHMI BAI, *RANI OF JHANSI* (1835-1858), great fighter for India's freedom; she died leading her troops in the battle-field at Gwalior in 1858. A heroine of the Indian Revolt of 1857.

LAKSHMI DEVI (1864-1926), women disciple of Sri Rama Krishna, *b.*, February, 1864. Her whole life was an

unbroken chain of spiritual discipline. She built *Lakshmi Niketana* at Puri where she died on February 24, 1926.

LAKSHMIPATI, SMT. RUKMINI (1892-), social reformer and freedom fighter; the first lady to be arrested in Madras in connection with the Salt Satyagrah in 1930. President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference (Local Branch) Elected Municipal Councillor and also served as a Health Minister of Tamil Nadu 1946-47.

LAL, BIHARI (—1763) *See* **BIHARI LAL** (—1763)

LALITADITYA (725-755 A.D. reign), king of Kashmir; a great patron of learning, art and Sanskrit. He defeated Yashovarman, the king of Kanauj, conquered part of the Punjab and going by way of Nepal, he defeated the Gaud king of Bengal. He carried his arms into Tibet and other countries to the North of Kashmir; earlier sent an ambassador to the court of the Chinese Emperor. Without religious prejudices, but not irreligious; helped the Buddhists to build *Viharas* and *Mathas* and himself had several temples built. The Sun temple of Martand is said to have been built during his reign.

LELE, VISHNU (1908-1930), martyr ; *b.* at village Wai, district Satara, Maharashtra, actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), the Salt Satyagraha at Shinoda and the Forest Satyagraha at Sanganer, district Ahmednagar; killed by the police in July 1930 near Puntambe Railway Station.

LOHIA, RAM MANOHAR (1910-1967), educated in India and Germany, he joined the Congress movement in early life and actively participated in the Quit India movement in 1942. Joined the P.S.P. in 1953 but left it in 1956 to form the Socialist Party. Member of Parliament 1963-67 *d.* October 12, 1967.

LORD KRISHNA *See* **KRISHNA, LORD**

M

MADHAVACHARYA (14 century A.D.), a celebrated scholar and religious teacher ; a native of Tuluva, and became Prime Minister of Vira Bukka Raya, who was king of the great Hindu state of Vijayanagara and lived in fourteenth century. He was brother of Sayana, the author of the commentary on the Vedas, a momental work in which Madhavacharya himself is believed to have shared.

MADHUBALA (1932-1969), film actress, her real name was Mumtaz Jehan Begum. First appeared on the screen in 1941. Her well-known films: *Lal Dupatta; Mughal-e-Azam; Phagan; Howrah Bridge*, etc. *d.* February 23, 1969.

MAHALE, SHANKAR (1925-1943), martyr ; *b.* January 18, 1925 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. For his role in the Quit India movement he was sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Nagpur Jail on January 19, 1943.

MAHAPATRA, GODAVARISH (1898-1965), distinguished Oriya poet born in the district of Puri. He began composing verses even as a child and wrote his famous poem on *Banapura* while at school. Later he took to journalism and used his powerful pen to voice the sentiments and urges of his people. He never ceased to be creative and enriched almost all genres of literature by his virility and vigour. His works which number more than fifty include novels, short stories, poems, essays, criticism, biographies, besides satires and writings for children in which he excelled. His writings have a remarkable blending of lucidity, humour and patriotism and bear testimony to his restless spirit. In 1966, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Banka O Sidha*, which is a collection of his poems on various topics.

MAHAPRABHU, CHAITANYA *See* **CHAITANYA, MAHAPRABHU**

MAHARANA PRATAP (1540-1597) *See* **PRATAP, MAHARANA (1540-1597)**

MAHARISHI, SRI RAMANA *See* **SRI RAMANA, MAHARISHI**

MAHASHAY, NAG (1846-1899), a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna ; *b.* on August 21, 1846, in a small village called Deobhog, situated at a short distance from Narayangunja in district Dacca. He held strong views on the essentiality of grace and the need to invoke it through prayer. Earnest prayer without hope of material reward is unfailingly efficacious. During his last illness he suffered much but bore his physical pain stoically with an unwavering faith in God which gave him a rare serenity even at the prospect of approaching eternity. The physical existence of this saintly life ended in December 1899.

MAHATO, GOBINDA (1891-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1891 at village Nathurdi, district Purulia, West Bengal. Killed by police bullet while participating in the attack on the Manbazar police station in 1942 during the Quit India movement.

MAHAVIRA, VARDHMAN (599-527 B.C.), born in the royal family of Vaishali, he was brought up in luxury. Renouncing worldly life, he became an ascetic and solitary till he attained the great powers of Siddhis. Some Jain scholars opine that Vardhman Mahavira's work consisted in the reformation of a traditional faith. They also believe that, between Mahavira and Rsabha—who is said to be the founder of Jainism—there intervened 22 saints, the most renowned of whom was Parshvanath (800 B.C.). Non-violence is carried to its logical conclusion in Jainism, though the kings retain the prerogative of employing force against their enemies. Followers of Lord Mahavira are found all over India but their chief centre is Gujarat. Many adherents of his faith hail from the trading classes.

MAHENDRA VARMAN (600-625 A.D. reign), king of Pallavas of Kanchi, greatly instrumental in promoting a Renaissance of art and culture in the South. The Pallava dynasty was founded by Sinha Vishnu, *d.* 600 A.D. Mahendra was his son and successor. Mahendra Varman waged successful wars against the Chalukyas and was besides, much devoted to art and letters. He built the rock-cut temples of Dalavanur, Pallavarm, Mamandur, etc. He also built tanks for irrigation. A Saivite by faith but showed cultivated and unmonistic tolerance of other faiths.

MAHIPATI (1715-1790), saint and biographer of the Maharashtra's saints he was a Rigvedi Deshasth Brahman, *b.* 1715 in village Tabarabad, about forty miles from Ahmednagar. He wrote biographies of the saints of Pandharpur from Jnanadev onwards. Other works of similar nature, the *Kathesaramrit*, the *Santlilamrit*, the *Bhaktalilamrit* and finally, the unfinished *Santvijaya* which is a detailed life of Ramdas. Besides, Mahipati was a lover of the common man. Having donated all he had to the needy and the poor, he passed away at seventy-five in 1790.

MAHMOOD, SYED (1850-1903), nationalist Muslim and the second son of Sir Syed Ahmed, *b.* 1850 at Delhi. Following a brilliant career in England, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1872 ; District Judge, Rai Bareli, 1879 ; later raised to the High Court Bench. He was a man of liberal sympathies and a friend of Indian progressives. *d.* May 8, 1903.

MAHMOUD, SYED (1889-1971), statesman, freedom fighter and nationalist Muslim, *b.* Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. He was educated at the Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University, Cambridge and Germany and joined the Patna bar in 1912. He joined India's struggle for freedom soon after and suffered imprisonment four times. He was General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and twice became General Secretary of the Indian

National Congress. He was also a member of the Congress Working Committee. Dr. Mahmoud served as Minister of Education and Development, Bihar, from 1937 to 1939 and again as Minister of Development and Transport from 1946 to 1952. He was elected to the Lok Sabha from Champaran district of Bihar and appointed Minister of State of External Affairs, in December 1954. Passed away in the Wellingdon Nursing Home in New Delhi after a protracted illness.

MAHMUD GAWAN (1481 A.D.), Minister in the court of the Bahmani kings, served the state faithfully through the reign of Nizam Shah to that of Muhammad III but when 78, he was executed by the reigning king. Soon after the Bahmani kingdom fell apart. A great administrator, he loved reading and kept a huge library. He conquered many lands for his master. He gave away most of his earnings in charity. With all his virtues, he was as intolerant of other religions as the Bahmani kings.

MAHMUD, GHAZNAVI (997-1030), well known as "the Idol Smasher" he invaded India many times and sacked the Somnath Temple (1024) in Gujarat, carried away a treasure of riches from it ; made the Punjab an outlying province of his Afghan kingdom.

MAHTON, CHANDI (1907-1932), martyr ; *b*. 1907 at village Chargaon, district Monghyr, Bihar. He was shot dead by the military on February 15, 1932, while trying to hoist the tricolour on the Tarapur police station.

MAITI, BHOLANATH (1901-1942), martyr ; *b*. 1901 at village Bakshichak, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Mortally wounded, when the police opened fire to repulse an attack on the Mahishadal police station on September 29, 1942.

MAITI, SURENDRA NATH (1913-1942), martyr ; *b*. 1915 at village Naigopalpur, district Midnapur, West Bengal ; took part in the Quit India movement (1942). Shot and

killed by the police when the latter opened fire to repulse an attack on the Mahishadal police station on September 20, 1942.

MAITREYA, *Rishi*, son of Kusarava, and disciple of Parashara. He is one of the interlocutors in the *Vishnu* and *Bhagavata Puranas*.

MAITREYI, wife of the *Rishi* Yajnawalkya, who was initiated by her husband in the mysteries of religion and philosophy.

MAJID, ABDUL (1924-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1924 at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Died of a wound he sustained when police opened fire on the procession taken out in connection with the Quit India movement in August 1942.

MAJUMDAR, AMBICA CHARAN (1851-1922). This Grand Old man of East Bengal was born in 1851. He came to the fore during the projected partition of Bengal in 1904-1905. So strongly did he feel about it that he contemplated selling his ancestral property in East Bengal and settling in the West. Intellectually eminent and master of mellifluous diction, he cast in addition a spell of personal charm on his audience. A great orator he was intensely proud of his own Bengal for having "always held the beacon-light to the rest of modern India and led the religious, social and political movements of this country. No less was he proud of India an "Epitome of the World" in whose future he had unfailing hope. His *Indian National Evolution* is a classic of Indian nationalist literature ; it speaks in rapturous eloquence of her glory in entrancing passages of evocative prose.

MAJUMDAR, DINESH (1907-1936), martyr ; *b.* 1907 at village Basirhat, district 24-Parganas, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and revolutionary ; member of the Jugantar Party. Was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of throwing bomb at the car of Commissioner Tegart, near Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on August 25, 1930. Escaped twice from

jail but was ultimately apprehended and convicted in the Grindlays Bank fraud case. Died on the gallows in 1936.

MAJUMDAR, TARINI PRASANNA (1918), martyr ; freedom fighter and revolutionary. Was arrested twice but escaped and went "underground" for several years. Ultimately arrested and wounded in an armed encounter with the police on June 15, 1918.

MAKHDOOM, MOHIUDDIN (1908-1969), Member of National Council for C.P.I. (Right) ; Leader, C.P.I. group in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council; Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C.; Former Secretary, World Federation of Trade Unions. Recipient of Soviet Land Nehru Award. Author of several books, *d.* August 25, 1969.

MALAPE, GOVIND (1912-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1912 at village Ashti, district Wardha, Maharashtra. A medical practitioner, revolutionary and freedom fighter. Died of bullet wound he sustained when police opened fire on Quit India processionists in marching on the Ashti police station on August 16, 1942.

MALAVIYA, MADANMOHAN, *PANDIT* (1861-1946), educationist, social reformer and nationalist. He made his maiden speech at the Calcutta Congress in 1886. President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918. Member, Central Legislative Assembly and twice President, the Hindu Maha Sabha. A member of the Swarajist Party, he later organised the Nationalist Party, as he felt that the Indian National Congress did not adequately represent or protect Hindu interests. Editor, *Hindustan Times*, also the *Indian Union*; was partly responsible in starting the *Leader*, Allahabad. Founded Banaras Hindu University 1915, considered to be his greatest contribution to India. *d.* 1946.

MALAVIYA, RAMESH DATT (1929-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1929, Allahabad. Died of bullet wound he received when police

opened fire on a procession of students he was taking part in, near the District Courts, Allahabad, on August 12, 1942; the procession was organized as part of the Quit India movement.

MALIK, SHAMBHU NATH (1877), a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, he succeeded Mathura Nath Bishwas (*d.* July 16, 1871) as the supplier of the needs (*rasad-dar*) of the Master, which post he held till his death in 1877. Assiduous in the service of Sri Ramakrishna and the Holy Mother, he supplied their personal needs and defrayed the cost of the Master's travel to and from Calcutta. Ever grateful for the spiritual wealth he derived from his Guru. Shambhu Babu trod the path of devotion and the Master in turn, lighted up and quickened his path to spiritual progress. His was a full religious experience. Died in 1877 having suffered long from diabetes.

MALLICK, KUMUD RANJAN (1882-1970), Bengali poet, well known for his works : *Shatadal, Bithi, Ajay*, etc. *d.* February 14, 1970.

MALLIK, GURDIAL (1896-1970), national leader and intellectual. Taught for several years at Tagore's Shantiniketan, with C.F. Andrews, and at Sharda Mandir, Karachi.

MALLIK, MATILAL (1912-1934), martyr ; *b.* 1912 at village Deobhog, district Dacca (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom fighter, revolutionary and member, Jugantar Party. Convicted of complicity in the killing of Ramjan, a police constable, and executed in Dacca Central Jail on December 15, 1934.

MALLINATHA, great poet and author of reputed commentaries on *Raghuvamsha, Megha-duta, Sisupala-badha,* etc.

MAMAWALA, KANCHANLAL (1901-1970), musician-composer and critic ; member, Gujarat State Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi. *d.* April 23, 1970.

MAN SINGH (1911-1970), Maharaja of Jaipur; member, Rajya Sabha, 1962-69; Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, 1949-1956 and India's Ambassador to Spain. *d.* June 24, 1970.

MANDAL, BIPIN BEHARI (1910-1942), martyr; *b.* 1910 at village Kismat-Putputia, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot and killed by police at a public meeting in his village on October 6, 1942 in which he was present. His house had been searched and damaged by the police.

MANDAL, RAMPHAL (-1942), martyr; *b.* Bangaon, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He actively participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. Convicted of killing Hardeep Singh the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sitamarthi, he was hanged on August 24, 1942.

MANDODARI, was Ravana's favourite wife and the mother of Indrajit.

MANMOHAN SINGH (1896-1969), advocate, teacher and writer, he translated *Guru Granth Sahib* into English.

MANU, quasi-legendary Hindu law-giver. The *Laws of Manu* were compiled, probably between 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, from diverse ancient oral sources and provide detailed rules, presumably addressed to the Brahman priest, governing rites, ceremonies bearing on the daily life. In particular they seek to impose a severe discipline on the Brahmins validate and preserve his high position in the functional caste hierarchy which he enjoys by virtue of his birth from the head Prajapati or the progenitor God. *The Laws of Manu,* perhaps the most influential Hindu law extant, were used by Warren Hastings in framing a legal code for India.

MARDHEKAR, BAL SITARAM (1909-1956), noted Marathi poet and novelist, was born in 1909. Wrote and published more than fifteen books and was awarded posthumously, Sahitya Akademi Award in 1956 on his book *Saundarya Ani Sahitya* (a study of aesthetics).

MARKANDEYA, sage, son of Mrikanda, and reputed author of the *Markandeya Purana*. A great devotee of Shiva, he was remarkable for his life of austerities and lived to great age, was therefore called Dirghayus, the long lived.

MATA *See* **KALI**

MAURYA, CHANDRAGUPTA *See* **CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA**

MAVALANKAR, GANESH VASUDEO (1888-1956), national leader; Speaker, Lok Sabha. Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay, he was a lawyer turned politician. The cream of India's nationalist leadership came to politics *via* the law. In 1917, he took part in the Kaira *Satyagraha* movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to secure redress for the famine-stricken peasants of that district. Secretary, Gujarat Congress Committee from 1921 to 1923. Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1921 and President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930-1933 and 1935-1936. He was imprisoned many a time. Went to prison after courting arrest along with other prominent Congressmen and was under detention for about three years.

MAZHAR, MIRZA SHAMSUDDIN *alias* Jan Janan (1698-1781) *sufi*, and mystic poet. Played a prominent part in enriching the Urdu language and giving it its modern versatility and range for thought and imagination. He lived during the days of Aurangzeb. Some unknown person murdered him on the 10th Moharram.

MEHRA, NIKKU (1893-1919), martyr; *b*. 1893 at Amritsar. Killed in indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on public assembly at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

MEHTA, BALUBHAI LAKSHMIDAS (1889-1959), litterateur, the author of many books in Gujarati and English.

MEHTA, NANALAL CHAMANLAL (1892-1958), I.C.S., Prime Minister, Indore, 1947-48; Secretary, Central Government, 1948; and Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh. Attended British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945, author of several books in English and Gujarati. Prominent among them are : *Studies in Indian Painting* ; *Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century; Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture.*

MEHTA, NARSINH (1414-1480), saint, sage and poet, *b.* 1414, in village Talaja near Junagadh. Son of a Nagar Brahmin, Krishnamodar by name. His father died when Narsinh was hardly three leaving him to make his way in life through poverty and misery. He left his home after quarrelling with his sister-in-law and came to Dwarka to worship Krishna for the rest of his life. He came to denounce caste restrictions because of his beliefs. In later life, Narsinh was persecuted by the Nagars as also by the ruler of Junagadh Ra Mandlik. When Junagadh came under Muslim rule, Narsinh was forced to embrace Islam. He wrote 100,000 Padas or hymns, which are sung by his devotees throughout India. *d.* in 1480 at the age of sixty-six.

MEHTA, PHEROZESHAH (1845-1915), a founder-member of the Indian National Congress. After graduating in 1864, he went to England to study law and was called to the Bar in 1868; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Corporation, 1873, and later Chairman, 1884-85. Additional member, Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. President, annual session of the Indian National Congress, 1890. Also elected President of the twenty-fourth session of the Congress, Lahore, 1909, but resigned six days before the session. He was a moderate who believed in the good sense of Englishmen who, he assumed, would give Indians their desert. He played a mediatory role during the split in the Party at the Surat Congress, 1907. After the exit of the Extremists, whom he helped to keep out, he dominated the politics of the Congress up to his death in 1915.

MENANDER, MILINDA (160-120 B.C.), a king belonging to the Demetrius dynasty, staunch follower of Buddhism. Though the Buddhists consider him a saint, historians like Strabo and Patanjali have it that Menander Milinda had conquered Saurashtra, Sind, Broach and also the Gangetic Valley. He had his capital at Sakla, the modern Sialkot but his empire extended to Afghanistan, Punjab, Kathiawar, Indus Valley, Rajasthan, Eastern India as far as Mathura including a portion of Western U.P. He carried his arms to Patliputra but was defeated by Pushyamitra. The publication, entitled *Milinda Panha* or the *Questions of Milinda*, gives a detailed account of his conversion to Buddhism.

MENON, G. CHANDU (1847-1900), Kerala's well-known novelist, author of the first significant Malayalam novel, *Indulekha*.

MENON, PANAMPALLI GOVINDA (1901-1970), a distinguished figure in Kerala politics. Chief Minister of the re-organized Kerala State. As a legal luminary, Panampalli was held in high esteem and he made his mark as the Union Law Minister having successfully piloted the Banks Nationalization Bill, which was later struck down by the Supreme Court. Represented the country abroad on several occasions. An avowed enemy of the Communists, he was the only successful Congress candidate for Parliament from Kerala during the 1967 elections.

MENON, VALLATHOL NARAYANAN (1878-1958), poet and journalist, member, Sahitya Akademi and author of more than 70 books.

MENON, VAPAL PANGUNNI (1894-1966), remembered for his role in the historic transformation of India's federal structure. He rose from the lowest rank to high office in the Government of India. He proved to be an able and invaluable functionary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Home and States Ministry, he played a crucial auxiliary role in effecting the

accession of the numerous Princely States to the Indian Union. Author of *The Story of the Integration of the Indian States*, and *The Transfer of Power in India*.

MIHIRKULA (511-542 A.D.), tyrant king belonging to the Hun dynasty. He was also called a fiend in human form. He took great delight in burning down temples and monastries and in killing people. When he was driven to Kashmir by Yashovarman, the king of Kashmir gave him protection, but Mihirkula murdered him to usurp the throne. He perpetrated great cruelties on the people of Kashmir until he died in 542 A.D. much to their relief.

MILINDA, MENANDER *See* **MENANDER MILINDA** (160-120 B.C.)

MIRABAI (1499) Like Kabir, Mirabai is one of India's greatest saints. Her songs are sung throughout the country by the devotees of all faiths. Opinion differs regarding her date of birth. According to W.B.B.N. Mehta, she was born about 1499 while Jhaveri maintains that it was in 1403. She lost her mother while still a child and thereafter she grew up under the care of her grandfather, Rana Dudaji, who was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. In spite of her vow to wed no other than Lord Krishna himself, she had to marry a mundane Bhojraj, the heir to the Princely State of Chittaur. But unhappily, the young prince died soon after her marriage. She was now free to devote most of her time to the worship of Lord Krishna but her vocation earned her the disapproval of her family and she had to leave her home on a pilgrimage to Vrindavan. There she met with an anchorite named Gosainyogi, who journeyed with her to Banaras and thence to Dwarka, where she spent the rest of her life. It was there she achieved what has often been said to be impossible. She wrote poetry of the first order in Hindi. She died unexpectedly in the great Dwarka Temple in the middle of her prayer.

MIRZA ASADULLAH KHAN GHALIB *See* **GHALIB**

MISAL, PARUJI NARAYAN (1888-1955), a litterateur ; and author of more than fifty books mostly in Marathi.

MISHRA, GANGA PRASAD (1917-1970), librarian, journalist and author ; founder-member, All India Library Association ; Editor of *Rashtravani;* President, Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and University Librarian, Banaras Hindu University Library, Varanasi. *d.* January 31, 1970.

MISHRA, M. UMESH (1894-1967), Maithili Sanskrit Scholar Vice-Chancellor, Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University and Founder-Director, Maithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga.

MISRA, GODAVARIS (1888-1956), a litterateur; and author of more than twenty-one books in Oriya.

MISRA, RAJ NARAYAN (1919-1942), martyr; *b.* 1919 at village Bikapur, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and the Quit India movement (1942); was accused of organising a group of young men and attempting to seize control of the district in 1942. Was sentenced to death and died on the gallows in the Lakhimpur Jail on December 9, 1942.

MITRA, ANANTAHARI (1906-1926), martyr; *b.* 1906 at village Begumpur, district Nadia, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and revolutionary; he organised an insurrectionary movement at Krishnanagar. Convicted in the Dakshineswar Bomb Case of killing Bhupen Chatterji, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, while in jail. Was tried for murder and sentenced to death. Executed in Alipur Central Jail on September 28, 1926.

MITRA, RAJENDRALAL (1824-1891), orientalist and Indologist, born in Calcutta. Librarian, the Asiatic Society,

1846, and devoted his life to serving the society as philological secretary, Vice-President and first Indian president (1885). He edited about 80 Sanskrit texts. Prominent among his works are: *The Antiquities of Orissa* (2 vols., 1875, 1880), *Buddha Gaya, The Hermitage of Sakya Muni* (1878) and *Indo-Aryan* (2 vols., 1881).

MITRA, SACHIN (1909-1947), martyr ; *b.* December 31, 1909. He was expelled from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta in 1926 for inflaming public opinion against the Simon Commission. He died by a villain's knife in front of the Nakhoda Mosque at Calcutta in his peace mission during the communal riot on September 2, 1947.

MITRA, SANTOSH KUMAR (1900-1931), martyr ; *b.* October 15, 1900 at Calcutta, West Bengal. Took active part in the non-cooperation movement (1921) and organized a trade union and a conference of socialists at Calcutta. Died of injuries he received at the hands of the police when the latter opened fire on political detenus in the Hijli Detention Camp on September 16, 1931.

MITRA, SARADA CHARAN (1848-1917), judge of Calcutta High Court; *b.* Panishola in the Hooghly district of Bengal Presidency on December 19, 1848. An able judge, he was also interested in social and literary activities. He forcefully condemned in his speeches and writings in Bengali, the evil system of dowry. *d.* September 4, 1917, nine years after his retirement.

MITTER DWARKANATH (1833-1874), judge of Calcutta High Court, *b.* village of Angunasi, district Hooghly, Bengal in 1833. Made judge when only 33 years old. He was a fearless and a very able judge. *d.* of throat cancer on February 25, 1874.

MITTER, ROMESH CHANDRA (1840-1899), first Indian to be appointed Officiating Chief Justice of an Indian

High Court, *b.* 1840 in village Rajarhat-Bishnupore, eight miles to the east of Calcutta. A Fellow of Calcutta University, he took a keen interest in University education. Joined the Indian National Congress and remained an arduous supporter ; President, Reception Committee, Calcutta session of the Congress, 1896. Qualities of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter which endeared him to his contemporaries were his nobility, his innate modesty, and a total absence of pride, generosity: a studied avoidance of publicist attitudes; he helped many needy students. *d.* at Bhavanipore on July 13, 1899.

MIYA, NAWSATI ASGHAR (1916-1946), martyr ; *d.* of wound he sustained from a police bullet near the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on February 23, 1946 when they shot upon demonstrators expressing support for the Royal Indian Navy revolt.

MODI, HOMI (1881-1969), statesman, administrator, was Governor of Uttar Pradesh (1949); Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941; Former Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association; Director, Central Bank of India; Director, Tatas. Patron-in-Chief, Cricket Club of India; Fellow, Royal Society of Arts. *d.* March 9, 1969.

MOHMAD UMAR, ABDUL SATTAR (1924-1946), martyr ; *d.* injuries he sustained when the police fired on February 22, 1946 in Bombay at a demonstration in which he was taking part and which was organised to express support to a revolt of Royal Indian Navy ratings.

MOHAMMED AJMAL KHAN (1897-1969), Secretary, Khilafat Committee; Private Secretary to Maulana Azad, 1937-47, Member, Rajya Sabha.

MOHAMMED ALI, *MAULANA* (1878-1931), great Nationalist, Muslim, Orator and journalist. President, 38th session of the Indian National Congress, 1923, Coconada. In later life, the Maulana came to differ from some national leaders, but remained a freedom-fighter to the last.

MOHAN, N. N. (1969), industrialist, Managing Director, Mohan Meakin Breweries and Founder-President, U.P. Chamber of Commerce and Industry. *d.* July 16, 1969.

MOHAN SINGH (1897-1962), social worker, educationist and philanthropist; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Chairman, P.E.P.S.U. Public Service Commission.

MOHIUDDIN, MAKHDOOM (1908-1969), distinguished poet and revolutionary, *b.* in the Medak district of what is now Andhra Pradesh (then Hyderabad State). He began composing poems at a very young age. His poems are permeated by his concern for the low and the oppressed, and have been much admired by discerning literary critics. In 1969, he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Bisat-e-Raqs*. It is a collection of his poems written over a period of more than twenty years, ranging over a variety of themes.

MOHINDER SINGH (1910-1945), martyr, *b.* 1910 at village Dhut Khurd, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Imprisoned in 1945 in Red Fort, Delhi, because he crossed the border into India in 1944 on a spying assignment for the Indian National Army. Tortured to death in Red Fort.

MOHSIN-UL-MULK (1837-1907), Muslim leader. Like Sir Syed Ahmed, he also came from an aristocratic family. From 1874 to 1893, he served the Nizam of Hyderabad in various capacities but eventually resigned, he went to Aligarh at Sir Syed Ahmed's invitation where he was engaged in multifarious activities. After Sir Syed's death, the leadership of the Aligarh movement fell on him.

MOHTA, RAM GOPAL (1876-1963), also known as "Iron King" of Karachi, he was a pioneer in social reforms in the Maheshwari Community. He exhibited a rare combination of business acumen, erudition, spirit of social service and profound religiosity and established schools, *dharamshalas* and Harijan service centres.

MOOKERJEE, S.P. (1901-1953), Founder President of Jana Sangh. Earlier, a great Hindu Mahasabha leader and also its President. He was Union Minister for Industries and Supplies from 1947 to 1950. He died in Srinagar in 1953 while under detention.

MOOKERJI, ASUTOSH (1864-1924), prominent educationist, one of the founders of the modern Calcutta University and made it into a teaching and research institution. He built libraries and laboratories which he financed from donations from philanthropists. Lord Lytton once said "that for many years Asutosh was in fact the University and the University, Asutosh".

MOOKHERJEA, SAILOZ (-1960), prominent painter who was deeply influenced by, and assimilated devices of contemporary and abstract European painting. He held many one-man shows in Delhi and his paintings were hung regularly in the annual national salons. His enthusiasm for art perhaps made him intemperate and Bohemian but he lives on in adulatory public memory through such paintings as the Village Well.

MUBARIZ-UD-DOWLAH *NAWAB* ( ), younger brother of the then reigning Nizam, Nawab Nasir-ud-Dowlah of Hyderabad, was tried and prosecuted more than a century ago by a special tribunal comprising British officers and top ranking Muslim Sardars of Hyderabad for his alleged complicity in a plot to overthrow the British power in India by force of arms. The movement in which Nawab Mubariz-ud-Dowlah played a leading role, began in 1837, and may be considered as a prelude to the Revolution of 1857. It was set afoot by a puritanical sect of Muslims called Wahab Nejidi. The Nawab Mubariz-ud-Dowlah was immured within the hill fort of Golconda, and the story of the "Prisoner of Golconda" as he came to be called, is still remembered in Hyderabad.

MUDHOLKAR, RANGANATH NARSING (1857-1921), great Maharashtrian National leader, *b.* at Dhulia. He graduated from Elphinstone College with distinction in 1877. Passed his LL.B. in 1880 and started his practice. In 1886, he started the Berar Sarwajanik Sabha and through it, worked for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Berar, the revision of survey and settlement, for legislation to scale down or write off agriculture indebtedness and a host of other parochial problems. His work for Berar in the service of famine relief and social reform was equally notable. Unto the same end, he also helped in the launching of *Vidarbha* and frequently wrote for it. He sought close collaboration with such men of eminence as G.K. Gokhale, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Subha Rau Pantula. Though no orator, he unfailingly impressed his audience by his deep knowledge and earnestness. He seldom missed a Congress session nor an opportunity to raise his voice in furtherance of Indian aspirations. It was he who invited the Congress to hold a session at Amraoti in 1897, Sankaran Nair presided. Later he himself presided, twenty-seventh session of the Indian National Congress (1912) in Bankipore. *d.* 1921.

MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL (1890-1968), educationist and litterateur; Professor of Economics and Sociology, 1921-1952 and Vice-Chancellor, 1955-57, Lucknow University. Author of more than forty books including *Democracies of the East ; A Study in Comparative Politics ; Theory and Art of Mysticism ; Man and his Habitation: The Social Structure of Values ; The Dynamics of Morals ; The Culture and Art of India ; The Symbolic life of Man ; The Philosophy of Social Science*, etc.

MUKHERJEE, KANCHAN (1903-1970), revolutionary and freedom fighter, worked in close collaboration with Bagha Jatin and S. Chandra Majumdar—well known revolutionaries. Founder-President, Press Photographers' Association of India. *d.* September 22, 1970.

MUKHERJI, CHITTARANJAN (1919-1943), martyr *b*. October 1919. Arrested on April 18, 1943 on the charge of conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery. Sentenced to death by court-martial and hanged in Madras Penitentiary on September 27, 1943.

MUKHERJI, JATINDRA NATH (1880-1915), martyr, *b*. December 8, 1880 at village Kayagram, district Nadia, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Was prosecuted in 1910 for complicity in the killing of Shamsul Alam, a Police Inspector as also for his alleged role in what came to be called the Howrah Conspiracy Case. Arranged supplies of arms and ammunition for fellow revolutionaries from Japan, Germany, the United States of America and the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). Died of injuries he sustained when police fired on a party of revolutionaries proceeding to unload arms and ammunition from the German Ship Maverick on September 9, 1915. The encounter with the police took place on a lonely stretch of the sea-coast.

MUKHERJI, SUNIL KUMAR (1921-1943), martyr, arrested on April 18, 1943, on charge of conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery. Sentenced to death by court-matrial. Hanged in the Madras Penitentiary on September 27, 1943.

MUKUNDA (-1942), martyr, shot dead by the police while he was marching in a procession of about five hundred persons with the aim of occupying the Gohapon Thana (Assam). The police first shot dead a teenage girl Kanak Lata Barua, while she was leading the procession on September 20, 1942. After she fell, the flag was picked up by Mukunda, who too was shot dead. Both died on the spot.

MUNSHI, KANAIYALAL MANEKLAL (1887-1971), an able advocate and litterateur and statesman, *b*. December 30, 1887. Member, Congress Working Committee, 1930 and the A. I. C. C. 1930-36 and 1947. Secretary, Congress

Parliamentary Board in 1934. Courted arrest and to prison during Freedom Movement. Minister in the Union Cabinet in-charge of Food and Agriculture. Left the Congress and joined the Swatantra Party. One of his greatest contributions to free India was the founding of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan under whose auspices he published several good books on Indian history, culture and civilization.

N

NABHAGADISHTA, son of Manu, who, while living as a Brahmachari, was deprived of his inheritance by his father. He subsequently acquired wealth by imparting instruction in spiritual knowledge.

NADAR, R. KRISHNAN (1914-1938), martyr, *b.* July 25, 1914 at Mudavanmutal, district Trivandrum, Kerala. Killed when fired upon by a military unit on a public assembly at Shankumughom Beach, Trivandrum, on September 21, 1938.

NAGAR, NAROOTAM (1915-1968), journalist, associated with *Hars*, *Naya Sahitya* and *Jamia Millia Islamia*, for several years.

NAGARJUNA (1st Century A.D.), great Buddhist scholar who wrote the *Madhyanika Sutras*. Also known for his treatises on astronomy, medicine, chemistry and alchemy. On metallurgy, a reference has been made to him by Hieun T'sang (629-45), a Chinese pilgrim to India. The works of Nagarjuna are available in the Chinese and Tibetan languages. His biography was written by Kavargwa in Chinese. The Muslim scholar and traveller, Alberuni (1017-30) also wrote about his life and work. Nagarjuna, no doubt, represents the indomitable spirit of Indians who undertook the greatest hazards in the spread of the wisdom attained by India through religious experience.

NAGASENA *See* **NAGARJUNA**

NAGBHATTA (725-740 A.D.), the first great ruler of the House of Pratihara, also known as Gurjar-Pratihar. The greatest contribution of Nagbhatta is that he kept the Arabs off Central India.

NAIDU, *SMT.* **SAROJINI** (1879-1949), great poetess and nationalist leader, *b.* February 13, 1879. She was educated in India and abroad; first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress. President, 40th annual session of the Congress held at Kanpur, 1925. A trusted and loyal companion of Mahatma Gandhi, she was arrested and imprisoned several times for taking part in the freedom movement. A gifted poetess and speaker, she wrote several books such as the *Bird of Time*, *Golden Threshold*, etc. Governor of Uttar Pradesh, 1947-48. *d.* March 1, 1949.

NAIK, **D.K.** (1895-1968), veteran cricket player, he was umpire to many Test matches against West Indies.

NAIK, LAKSHMAN (1897-1943), martyr, *b.* November 16, 1897 at village Tentuliguma, district Koraput, Orissa, He took active part in the No-Tax Campaign (1931); offered Individual Satyagraha (1940) and joined the Quit India Movement (1942). Was prosecuted for leading an attack on the Matili police station on August 21, 1942. Tried for murder of a forest guard, he was sentenced to death on November 13, 1942. Died on the gallows in the Berhampur Jail on August 29, 1943.

NAIR, **ACHUTHAN** (1901-1968), journalist, editor, the *Madras Mail* ; Lecturer in Journalism, Madras University. Prominent among his works is : *A Peep into the Press in South India.*

NAIR, *PANDIT* **GOPALAN** (1875-1970), Sanskrit scholar ; devoted his life to the study and propagation of

Sanskrit and Vedic literature. His translation of the *Bhagavatam*, with profuse commentary, has been popular.

NAIR, M.R. (1903-1944), better known as Sanjayan; a renowned humanist of South India.

NAIR, SANKARAN (1857-1934), a great patriot and a member of the Nair community in South Madras, *b.* 1857, the year of the great revolt. He stood first in his B.L. examination and in 1907, he rose to become the Advocate-General, the first Indian to hold this high post. Judge, the Madras High Court, 1908 and Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, New Delhi. When in 1919, he resigned from the Viceregal Council in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, he became the nation's hero. President, 13th annual session of the Indian National Congress, Amraoti, 1897; at 40, the youngest Congress President. Surendranath Banerjee characterised his speech on that occasion as "a strong and masculine utterance".

NAIR, T.M. was one of the founders of the Justice Party to which the D.M.K. can trace its parentage.

NAIR, T.P. KUMARAN (1903-1944), martyr, *b.* June 23, 1903, at village Nellikode, district Calicut, Kerala. A freedom fighter, he migrated to Malaya in 1939. Joined the Indian National Army and crossed into India as an intelligence agent of I.N.A. Was arrested and tried for treason. Died on the gallows in Madras Central Jail on July 7, 1944.

NALA, king of Nishadha and husband of Damayanti. The story of Nala and Damayanti is one of the episodes of the *Mahabharata* with the kind of which the epic is replete. It came to be well known among a certain readership from having been translated into Latin by Ropp and into English verse by Dean Milman.

NALWA, HARI SINGH (-), a brave and the most adventurous general who assisted Maharaja Ranjit Singh in

conquering the entire Punjab lying to the west of the Sutlej, Jammu and Kashmir State, Peshawar and the major portion of the North-Western Frontier Province. Hari Singh Nalwa founded the town of Haripura in very picturesque surrounding and beautified it with gardens and artificial springs and made it his headquarters. The district of Hazara has since then come to be known as Haripura-Hazara. He was killed by Pathans while entering the Khyber Pass. A memorial marks the spot where he died.

NAMDEV, BHAGAT (1270-1350 A.D.), a tailor by caste; a great saint and sage of Maharashtra; his songs known as *Abhangas* or 'Songs Eternal' were collected in a book known as *Gatha.* From an early age, he became a great devotee of Vithal or Vithola, an incarnation. He went on a pilgrimage to Banaras (Varanasi), Mathura, Jagannath and other holy places. He spent the later part of his life in the Punjab.

NANAK, GURU (1469-1538), first of the ten gurus of the Sikhs; he was born in Vaishakh (April-May) in 1469 at Talwandi near Lahore (now in Pakistan). His parents were Kalu, the village accountant, and Tripta. Like Zoroaster, Nanak was born laughing or, to use his mother's phrase, his first cry was "as the laughing voice of a wise man joining a social gathering". Guru Nanak condemned the ideals of orthodox Hinduism with great vigour especially at Vrindavan, Mathura and Puri. Travelling extensively to proclaim his religion he visited Afghanistan, Ceylon, Mecca, Madina, Baghdad, Multan etc. Guru Nanak then settled in Kartarpur where his faithful disciple Mardana passed away. The sayings of the great saint were the first to be recorded in the *Guru Granth Sahib,* the holy book of the Sikhs. He invited Hindus and Mohammedans alike to become followers of his monotheistic religion. *d.* September 1538 at Kartarpur, Punjab.

NANDLAL, KAVISHRI (1877-1946), prominent poet of Modern Gujarat. Author of more than a hundred books, a

collection of poems, dramas, novels and short stories including some excellent translations of *Shakuntala*, *Meghdoot*, *Shrimad Bhagwat Gita* and *Upnishads*. Basically, Kavi Nandlal's philosophy of life was his ardent wish to realize the vision of a new world in which different cultures and civilizations would become harmonized in peace and tranquillity.

NANYADEVA (1180 A.D.), prominent exponent of classical dance and music.

NAOROJI, DADABHAI (1825-1917), great national leader, *b.* 1825, elected President of the Indian National Congress thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Elphinstone College, Bombay, in 1854. He terminated his academic career in 1855, went to London and joined as a partner in the Parsi firm of Cama & Co. During the first twelve years of his stay in London, he applied himself to the task of educating Englishmen inside and outside Parliament on all matters affecting India. He founded the East India Association. In 1871-72, he complained before the Parliamentary Committee on the finances of India, amongst other things, the drain of Indian resources by Great Britain. He served as Prime Minister, Baroda in 1874. In 1885, he was offered a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1892, he was elected a member of the British Parliament. Author of numerous papers and books on Indian grievances. *d.* 1917.

NARADA, *Rishi* to whom some hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. He is one of the Prajapatis, and also one of the seven great *Rishis*.

NARAHARI SASTRI (1882-), litterateur, wrote more than fifty books in Telugu.

NARAIN DASS (1899-1962), prominent leader of book trade in India who is responsible for starting book-shops at various places. *d.* May 26, 1962, in a car accident.

NARANG, GOKUL CHAND (1879-1969), statesman, was Minister of Punjab; President, Hindu Mahasabha; President, Lahore High Court Bar; Pioneer of Sugar Industry in India; Knighted by the British Government for his educational and welfare works. *d.* February 24, 1969.

NARAYANA PANIKKAR, R. (1889-1959), teacher and litterateur, he wrote more than sixty books in Malayalam.

NARENDRANATH, RAJA (1864-), one of the first graduates of the Panjab University, he had a brilliant academic record. In 1888, he was nominated as Assistant Commissioner and later was promoted to District Judge. In appreciation of his services, the Government conferred upon him the title of Dewan Bahadur in 1908 and the title of Raja in 1917. After having resigned from his government post in 1921, he entered the Punjab Legislative Council and acted as the leader of Opposition.

NATESAN, B. (1887-1969), journalist and Editor, *Indian Review*, he played a prominent part in India's struggle for freedom as a printer and publisher. Passed away on April 27, 1969.

NATWAR, LALIT KUMAR (1895-1968), Hindi writer and dramatist, he was one of the co-founders of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

NAYAR, UNNI (-1950), was a reporter. His courage made him something of a legend among his friends and colleagues. He died in a mine accident in 1950 while in U.N. service in Korea. He is a character in Han Suyin's book *A Many-Splendid Things*.

NAYUDU, COTTARI KANAKAIYA (-1968), cricketer, captained India in the 1st Official Test at Lords, 1932. Chosen by Wisden as one of the fine cricketers of the year 1932,

the Government of India conferred upon him in 1956 Padma Bhushan.

NAZAR, MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL (1861-1906), a brilliant Indian student who migrated to South Africa in December 1896. Deputed in 1897 to do propaganda in England for the South African Indians. He played notable part in public work and the Indian movement in Natal.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL (1889-1964), An architect of Free India ; *b.* November 14, 1889, at Allahabad. Son of one of India's greatest national leaders, Motilal Nehru, he was the most dominating personality not only in India but was also acknowledged as leader among the counsels of the world. As he was loved and respected by millions of his countrymen, Mahatma Gandhi named him his political heir. He loved children and the children loved him and called him *Chacha Nehru.* His birthday (Nov. 14) is observed as Children's Day in India and coincides incidentally with the founding anniversary of the UNICEF. His death on May 27, 1964, was mourned by millions of people throughout the world. His father who was himself an eminent lawyer in his time, wanted him to practise law but he was destined to be much more—an emancipator of enslaved India and her first Prime Minister. After completing his education at Harrow and Cambridge, he returned home to come immediately under the dynamic impact of Mahatma Gandhi's personality. Of course he waited a while to study the political situation and make himself familiar with his people whose cause he was to espouse and so ably advocate. He started his career modestly with the tried weapon of satyagrah in the Kisan (agriculturists) agitations in Uttar Pradesh. In 1923, he went to Nabha to watch the Sikh agitation where he was arrested. General Secretary, Indian National Congress 1923 ; and President Lahore Session of the Congress, 1929. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movements of 1930, 1941, and 1942 and was put in jail several times. In 1945, he was released from the Ahmednagar Fort to enable him to negotiate, on behalf of the Congress, conditions for the

transfer of power by the British Government to Indian representatives in 1946. He headed the Interim Government of 1946 and when India became fully independent, he was elected its first Prime Minister, the high office which he held till his death in 1964. In fact, it is difficult to compress a description of his work, vision and ideas in a few words but there is no aspect of free India's government or growth which does not bear the mark of his advocacy or intervention. His was a rich personality and its greatness had many facets. Statesman, a social reformer, humanitarian and an architect of foreign policy by open diplomacy and negotiated settlement of disputes within a charter of just world government, he was an author too. His Autobiography, *Discovery of India* and the *Glimpses of World History* are well known the world over and have been translated into many Indian and foreign languages.

NEHRU, MOTILAL (1861-1931). The sacrifices made by thousands of martyrs and other leaders for the cause of India's struggle for freedom are perhaps unprecedented both in extent and restraint and certainly characteristic of India's method but the sacrifice made by Motilal Nehru was the greatest of all. He not only gave up his lucrative legal practice but also placed his entire family at the disposal of the national movement. He donated his ancestral home to house the office of the Indian National Congress which remained the centre of operations till India won her freedom in 1947. His greatest contribution to the nation was his only son, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, who in fact was responsible for the entry of his father into Indian politics. Motilal Nehru entered politics as a moderate but he became an extremist after what was officially described by the Duke of Connaught as the tragedy at Jallianwala Bagh ; President, Amritsar Session of the Indian National Congress, 1919. Along with C. R. Das he formed the Swarajist Party in 1923 and was its leader in the Central Legislative Assembly. He was the main author of the Nehru Report and gave full support to the Independence Resolution of the Congress passed at Lahore in December, 1929. When the Civil

Disobedience Movement started in 1930, he was arrested and imprisoned. Released on grounds of ill-health, he died soon after on May 6, 1931. On his death Mahatma Gandhi said : "He died after having surrendered his all for the country and up to the very last, thinking only for the country."

NEHRU, RAMESHWARI (1886-1966), prominent national leader. Member, Age of Consent Committee, 1926-27. President, All India Women Conference, 1940. Vice- President of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh since 1935. Active freedom fighter ; *d.* November 8, 1966.

NEWAL KISHORE, *MUNSHI* (1836-95), journalist, scholar, publisher and patron of oriental languages and classical literature ; *b.* in the village Rirha in the district of Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh). He started the famous Urdu newspaper, the *Oudh Akhbar* on November 26, 1858. Its editorial board included some outstanding writers and journalists of the time. He set up his own press and published books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi. The Nawal Kishore Press has branches at Lucknow, Lahore and Kanpur. A real believer in national integration which sought to force Muslim and Hindu cultures into a common civilization.

NIHAL SINGH (1890-1969), statesman ; member, Rajya Sabha, member, Punjab Vidhan Sabha and Namdhari Sikh leader. *d.* March 28, 1969.

NIHAL SINGH, GURMUKH (1895-), educationist, statesman, he was Professor of Economics and Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, 1920-39 ; Speaker and Chief Minister, Delhi, and Governor, Rajasthan. He published several books in Punjabi, Hindi and English. Prominent amongst the publications are : *British India and Indian States* ; *Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development ; The Changing Concept of Citizenship, etc.*

NIRANJANANDA, SWAMI (-1904), one of those few disciples whom Sri Ramakrishna termed as *nityasidhas* or

Ishwarakotis—that is, souls who are perfect from birth and are not ensnared by Maya at any time. His early name was Nityaniranjan Ghose. He had a loving heart, though his appearance inspired none. Died of cholera at Hardwar on May 9, 1904, where he had gone for *tapasya*.

NIYOGI, JITENDRA PRASAD (1893-1968), economist ; Director, Calcutta City Survey Council, Emeritus Professor of Economics, Calcutta University and Director, State Bank of India. *d.* December 30, 1968.

O

OURANGPURE, RAJARAMJI (1912-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1912 at village Yawali, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Shot dead by the police in his village on August 18, 1942, while participating in the Quit India Movement.

P

PADMANABHAN, (1878-1970), statesman, and a freedom-fighter, he led the freedom struggle in the former princely state of Travancore and later spearheaded the *Vimochana Samaram* (the liberation struggle) which ended with the ouster of the Communist Ministry of Kerala. An orator, he was one of the pioneers of the anti-untouchability campaign in Kerala. Peerless social reformer and crusader against injustice, he successfully led a *satyagraha* in 1924 for Harijans' entry into the temples.

PAGADHARE, KASHINATH (1925-1942), martyr ; *b.*, 1925 at village Satpati, Polghar Taluka, district Thana, Maharashtra. Shot dead by the police near the Mamlatdar's Office at Polghar on August 14, 1942.

PAI, NATH (1924-1971), Labour leader ; he guided the employees in the 1957 strike. Member, Lok Sabha since 1957. His death in 1971 was sudden and greatly mourned by fellow-members of Parliament.

PALAKAPYA, an ancient sage who wrote on medicine, and is said to have been an incarnation of Dhanwantari.

PAL, BIPIN CHANDRA (1858-1932), nationalist and leader of the extremist wing of the Indian National Congress ; originator of revolutionary thought in Bengal. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1877. Headmaster, Cuttack Academy, 1879. Joined the Congress in 1886. Was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months for contempt of court because he refused to tender evidence in the sedition case against Aurobindo Ghose. Editor, *Bande-Matram*. Went to England in 1880 ; started a fort-nightly journal, *Swaraj*, from London. A fervent and persuasive orator. His writings, published off and on in the *New India* and *Bande-Matram*, exercised profound and considerable influence on the youth of the country.

PAL, DEV (815 A.D.), a Hindu king of Bengal who ruled from 815 to 854 A.D.

PAL, DHARAM (770-815 A.D.), second king of the Pala dynasty in Bengal founded by Gopal who was elected by the people during a period of anarchy. Dharam Pal was ambitious to conquer the whole of Northern India and did reach in fact up to Beas in Punjab. In the South his conquests extended up to the Vindhyas. Founder of Vikramshila University.

PALA, MAHINDRA (909 A.D.), a king, he succeeded his father Mihir Bhoja on the throne of Kannauj and ruled up to 908 A.D. His successors were weak and could not hold their own against Mahmud Ghaznavi.

PALUSKAR, VISHNU DIGAMBAR (1872-1931), musician, of the classical school and musicologist ; founded Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Lahore in 1901. He set to music and popularized the famous bhajan "*Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram*" invariably sung at Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meetings.

PANCHAL, JAIKISHAN (1929-1971), prominent musician who turned his way into the hearts of millions of people, was born in 1929 at Bulsar in Gujarat. Educated at Bandsa, Jaikishan made his debut with a bang alongwith his partner in *Barsat* at the age of 16. The maestro, who composed about 1,000 songs in over 120 films, won six Filmfare awards and six cine-goers' awards. He passed away in Bombay on the afternoon of September 12, 1971.

PANCHAGHARE, MOTTIRAMJI (1907-1942), martyr, *b.* on July 1, 1907, at village Yawali, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Killed in police firing while taking part in the Quit India Movement demonstration in his village on August 18, 1942.

PANCHAL, SOMABHAI (1927-1942), martyr, *b.* 1927 at village Gokulpura, district Baroda, Gujarat. Died when a military patrol near Kothi Poli, Baroda, opened fire on August 18, 1942, on Quit India demonstrators.

PANDEY, HAZARI RAM (1878-1942), martyr, *b.* June 10, 1875, at village Bankat Baraut, district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. He died of injury sustained when the police fired upon those taking part in the Quit India Movement, 1942.

PANDEY, LAL BEHARI (1909-1971), Leftist trade union leader ; freedom fighter. As member of the Indian National Congress, was jailed several times between 1936 and 1942. Was a Member of the Congress Socialist Group ; joined the Communist Party of India when that Group joined the C.P.I. in 1953. *d.* May 12, 1971, in Delhi.

PANDEY, RAJBALI (1907-1971), orientalist and educationist ; *b.* at Deoria (U.P.) and educated at Kanpur and Varanasi. Professor of Ancient History and Culture, and Principal, College of Indology, Banaras Hindu University, for many years ; Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University (M.P.). Author of several books including *Historical and Literary Instructions ; Hindu Samiskaras : A Socio-Religious Study ;* and *Vikramaditya of Ujjayini* (The Founder of the Vikrama era). *d.* June 6, 1971 at Jabalpur.

PANDIT, R. S. (-1944), Sanskrit scholar; great patriot and husband of Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit and brother-in-law of Jawaharlal Nehru. An inveterate freedom-fighter. Was arrested and imprisoned in connection with Quit India Movement (1942). Released from Lucknow prison on October 8, 1943 on ground of ill-health ; *d.* January 14, 1944.

PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA (1895-1963), statesman and diplomat ; had a brilliant academic career at Oxford ; served the Princes and later the Government of India in various capacities. Sardar Panikkar was a member of the States' Reorganization Commission. He represented India as a diplomat in various countries. He was a prolific writer. He has a book on geophysical factors bearing on warfare and he was among the earliest Indians to emphasize the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean in any future world conflict. *Asia and Western Dominance* and *Survey of Indian History*, are better known books of his. Vice-Chancellor of the University at Srinagar. A friend of Nationalist China and the K.M.T. yet he was first ambassador to put India's diplomatic relations with Communist China on secure foundations in an early phase of Sino-Indian relations.

PANINI (350 B.C.), Sanskrit grammarian ; probably born in northern Punjab. He wrote the earliest Sanskrit grammar, systematized all preceding works and marked the line between Vedic and classical Sanskrit. His monumental work is *Ashtadhyayi.* He is said to have been killed by a

tiger while he was explaining the grammatical implications of the Sanskrit word "tiger" to his class.

PANJA, ANANTH BHANDHU (1914-1933), martyr, *b.* 1914 at village Jalbindu, district Midnapur, West Bengal. Shot and killed by the police guard at the Police Grounds, Midnapur, on September 2, 1933, while taking part in the assassination of District Magistrate Burge.

PANT, GOVIND BALLABH (1887-1961), a prominent nationalist leader, *b.* September 10, 1887 in Almora district. Educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad and School of Law, Allahabad University ; graduated in 1907 ; topped the LL.B. list of his University in 1909. Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909 ; joined the Bar at Nainital; started Kumaon Parishad in 1916, Member. U.P. Legislative Council, 1923. Leader, Swaraj Party, U.P. Legislative Council, 1923-30 ; President U.P.C.C., 1927 ; took prominent part in Anti-Simon Commission demonstrations; twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience, 1930-32 ; Chairman, U.P. Agrarian Reforms Committee, which submitted its report in 1932 ; General Secretary A.I. Parliamentary Board, 1934 ; elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party ; elected to U.P. Assembly, 1937-39 ; resigned on the issue of India joining World War II; jailed for one year in 1940 and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort from August 9, 1942, to March 31, 1945, for his role in the "Quit India Movement" ; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, for Constitutional talks with Cabinet Mission ; Member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U.P. Parliamentary Board ; re-elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1946, and became Leader of Congress Party in U.P. Legislature ; Chief Minister, U.P., beginning from 1946 until he was taken into Mr. Nehru's Central Cabinet; Member Constituent Assembly of India and of several of its committees and sub-committees ; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1931 ; pioneer of Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms legislation, which was first introduced in U.P. Was awarded LL.D. *Honoris causa* by Allahabad, Banaras, Lucknow

and Aligarh universities. Served as Home Minister in the Union Government for several years till his death in 1961.

PARAMESWARAN, CHAVARA (1901-1968), well known Malayalam journalist ; imprisoned on many occasions during India's struggle for Independence.

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM (1876-1966), Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, Paranjpye took a prominent part in social, political and educational movements in Bombay Presidency. He had the rare distinction of standing first in all his University examinations in India before going to England as a Government of India scholar. A product of the Fergusson College, Poona, he later became Professor of Mathematics in and Principal of the same institution. A minister in the erstwhile Bombay State, he was also India's High Commissioner in Australia.

PARASARA, Vedic *Rishi* to whom some hymns of the *Rigveda* are attributed. A disciple of Kapila, he received the *Vishnu Purana* from Pulastya and taught it to Maitreya. He was also a writer on *Dharma-sastra*, and his verses are often cited as authority in books on Law.

PARKHI, RAGHUNATH SHATANAND (1901-1968), librarian, he was librarian of Fergusson College, Poona ; the Royal Asiatic Society Library, Bombay, and Library of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. Founder-Member, Indian Library Association, Poona, and Bombay Library Association, and Member, Editorial Board of *Indian Librarian*, Jullundur. *d.* October 22, 1968.

PARTAB SINGH (1908-1968), founder, Delhi Olympic Association, 1947 ; its President for 20 years ; also head of Table Tennis and Chess Associations of Delhi.

PRATAP, *MAHARANA* (1540-1597), Rajput king, *b.* May 9, 1540 ; the son of Rana Udai Singh and hailed from the gallant tribe of the Rajputs of Mewar. Rana Pratap succeeded his father who was badly defeated by Akbar and had died broken-hearted. But, like Mazzini, he resolved to fight unto the last to take Chittor back. He fought the battle near Haldighati which made Rana Pratap a legendary figure in history. *d.* January 19, 1597.

PARVATI DEVI, an ardent social worker and freedom fighter of Meerut ; she was arrested for making a speech directed against the British Government in December 1922. As a homage to her satyagraha and mark of protest, the ladies of the town took out a procession on December 16, 1922. Convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Highest sentence ever awarded to a lady political prisoner in 1922.

PATANJALI (2nd century B.C.), a great grammarian, who flourished during the days of Agnimitra, the son of Pushymitra. He had drawn up a commentary on Panini's grammar. He has also been identified as the same person who wrote Yoga Darshan, one of the six schools of Indian philosophy. Patanjali, in this book, had discussed the subject in great detail and his book remains the most masterly work on the subject. Yoga, in fact, is the mainstay of Indian philosophy, a mode rather than an ideal and as Benjamin Rowland has reminded in the Pelikan History of Art, it was from the times of Mohenjodaro native to Indian soil. Rightly, nothing Indian has appealed more to the West than Yoga.

PATANKAR, GOPAL KRISHNA (1881-1918), martyr. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary and a member of Abhinav Bharat a subversive organization.—Was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the Government. *d.* in Yervada Central Jail, Poona on October 11, 1918.

PATEL, CHHOTABHAI (1908-1942), martyr, *b.* April 1, 1908 at village Dhunadara, district Kaira, Gujarat. Shot

dead by police on August 18, 1942 at Dakor village while taking part in the Quit India Movement.

PATEL, *SARDAR* **VALLABHBHAI** (1875-1950), also known as Iron Dictator, the Bismark of India, *b*. October 31, 1875. After qualifying as a lawyer, he started practice in 1913 at Ahmedabad. Met Mahatma Gandhi in 1916 and was instantly overwhelmed by his honesty and sincerity, Gandhi made him his lieutenant in 1918 during the Ahmedabad labour strike. Later leader of the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha (1923), and the Bardoli Movement in 1928. It is at that time that Mahatma Gandhi conferred upon him the title of "Sardar". In 1931, he was elected President of the Indian National Congress. Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1935-40. Also took part in the Individual Satyagraha (1941) and the Quit India Movement (1942), and was imprisoned in the Ahmedabad Fort up to June 1945 along with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other national leaders. In the Interim Government, he served as Home Minister and after India won her freedom, he was made the Deputy Prime Minister of India. One of the greatest contributions of Sardar Patel was to organise the princely states and induct them into the federal structure under the 1950 Constitution. The lapsing of Paramountcy did not, thanks to him, lead to dismemberment of India as it well might have without his firm and astute leadership. President Rajendra Prasad said in an obituary estimate of his life and work "His life-long work shall ever remain a shining example of the sacrifices one should undertake in the service of the country."

PATEL, VITHALBHAI JAHVERBHAI (1873-1933), nationalist leader. Studied law and practised in Bombay. Elected to Bombay Assembly in 1912, to the Imperial Assembly in 1917 and represented Indian National Congress at the London Conference (1919) on the Government of India Act. He joined Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement in 1920 ; elected Mayor of Bombay but was forced to resign.

Went to prison several times and died in exile in Switzerland in 1933.

PATHAK, SOHAN LAL (1883-1916), martyr ; *b*. January 7, 1883, at village Patti, district Amritsar, Punjab. Freedom fighter and editor of Urdu journal *Bande Matram*, under Lala Lajpat Rai. Went to U.S.A. in 1914 to join the Ghadar Party in California. Was arrested in August 1915 in Burma while trying to organize an uprising. Tried for conspiring against the Government and was sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Mandalay Jail (Burma) on February 10, 1916.

PATIL, GANPATI (1912-1942), martyr ; *b*. at village Kurlup, district Sangli, Maharashtra. Killed in 1942 when police opened fire on him and others while he was engaged in sabotaging Government communications during Quit India Movement.

PATIL, WAMANRAO (1914-1942), martyr, *b*. at village Ittamgaon, district Amravati, Maharashtra. Killed when the police opened fire on insurgents marching on the Baroda police station on August 16, 1942 with the object of taking it over.

PATWARDHAN, ACHYUT S. (1905-1971), founder member of Congress Socialist Party ; to which, incidentally, belonged also Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narain and Aruna Asaf Ali. Patwardhan led the 1942 Quit India Movement in Maharashtra. His magnetic personality won him several followers and he was considered the rising star of Indian politics. But he quit politics after independence; presumably he based his conduct on the theory to which Gandhiji lent his influential authority on more than one occasion—that the agitational mode of politics, so relevant and vital to the freedom movement, had become anachronistic after independence. A theosophist and a follower of J. Krishnamurti, he also deferred to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru as his mentors. During the last twenty years of his life, he steered scrupulously clear of politics.

PATWARDHAN, MAHAV TRIMBAK (1894-1939), poet of repute; *b.* in Baroda in 1894 of a poor Brahman family and, after receiving his M.A. degree, became a professor in Fergusson College in 1918. Professor Patwardhan's literary accomplishments include a translation of Omar Khyyam's *Rubaiyat* into Marathi poetry, a Persian-Marathi dictionary and a volume in Marathi on poetics. Died at the height of his intellectual power on November 29, 1939.

PETIT, DINSHAW MANOCAKJEE (1823-1901), noted Parsee industrialist and philanthropist, *b.* June 30, 1823 of an old well known Surat family. He started his career, as an apprentice on a salary of Rs. 15 a month in the firm, M/s. Dirom, Carter and Co., and by dint of steady application and his natural aptitude for commerce, he rose to be one of the greatest industrialists of his times. Besides, being a successful businessman, he did a lot for the welfare of mill workers. He also financially helped various social and educational institutions. It is said that "people of any class and creed used to assemble daily on the verandah of his office with appeals for assistance". Parsis, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans all sought his help, when there was a daughter's wedding to be paid for, or a child was ill, or a *dharamshala* or a *Piao* was needed in some town or village. *d.* May 5, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight.

PHADKE, VASUDEV (1845-1883), martyr, *b.* November 4, 1845 at Shridhon, district Kolaba, Maharashtra. One of the earlier and greatest revolutionaries who organized the members of the Ramoshi tribe in the Bombay Presidency into a trained fighting force. Was prosecuted on July 3, 1829 for having attacked the British communication installations, and seizing money from Government treasuries. Sentenced to transportation for life, he was sent to Aden and was kept in detention under inhuman conditions. *d.* February 17, 1883, after undertaking a fast unto death.

PHERUMAN, DARSHAN SINGH (-1970), revolutionary, nationalist and Sikh leader, he was leader of the Swatantra party at the time of his death. He died on October 27, 1970 on the 74th day of his fast undertaken to agitate for the inclusion of Chandigarh and the Bhakra Nangal complex in the Punjab.

PILLAI, CHANGANACHERRY PARMAESWARAN ( ), was a leading public figure of the formerly princely state of Travancore for the first four decades of this century. A legal luminary and crusader against social injustice, he was President of the State Harijan Seva Sangh. He was one of the founders of the Nair Service Society.

PILLAI, CHEMPAKARAMAN (1891-1934), revolutionary and freedom-fighter ; President, Indian Trade Federation, 1930 ; also founder, Indian National Volunteer Corps and Aid India International Committee.

PILLAI, L.D. SWAMIKANNU (1865-1925), Indian Christian, *b.* February 11, 1865 at Madras. His parents like those of many other celebrated men, were poor. He was intensely religious. *d.* September 10, 1925.

PILLAI, P. CHOCKALINGAM (1892-1968), musician and dancer, he won the President's award for Bharata Natyam in 1966 and was also recipient of Madras Sangeet Natak Akademi award. Died in 1968 at the age of 76.

PILLAI, PARUR T.K. NARAYANA (1899-1969), lawyer and Congress leader in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore ; Chief Minister of the State, 1948 and continued in that post till 1951—that is, even after Cochin and Travancore became integrated into the modern Kerala. He had earlier worked for a United Kerala.

PILLAI, PATTOM THANU (1885-1970). A staunch nationalist known as Pattom ; a veteran leader of the freedom

movement. Thrice Chief Minister of Congress Government in Kerala, he dominated the political scene for forty years. Imprisoned several times for leading and precipitating agitations for a democratic Government in Travancore. First elected to the Sri Moolam Assembly for Travancore from the Trivandrum constituency which he held between 1927 and 1962. He resigned to take up his appointment as Governor of Punjab. Later, as Governor of Andhra Pradesh, he retired in 1967. Pattom had the distinction of forming the first Praja Socialist Party Government in Kerala in March 1954, which continued in office till February 1955. He also headed the Congress-PSP-Muslim League coalition Government of Kerala, formed after the ouster of the Communist Ministry. He was an able administrator.

PILLAI, S. KOCHAPPY (1912-1938), martyr, *b.* December 4, 1912 at Ernakuzhi, Chirayinkil Taluka, district Trivandrum, Kerala. Agitated for responsible government in Travancore State and joined the Civil Disobedience movement. Was sentenced to death for urging war against the ruler. Died on the gallows in the Central Prison, Trivandrum.

PILLAI, T.K. NARAYANA (1899-1969), Chief Minister, Travancore, 1949-1951 and member, Indian National Congress since 1920. *d.* March 16, 1969.

PILLAI, VAIYPURI (1892-1956), Professor of Tamil, author of more than fifteen books both in Tamil and English.

PINGLE, VISHNU GANESH (1888-1915), martyr, *b.* January 1888 at village Telegaon, district Poona, Maharashtra. An Engineer from the University of Washington, Seattle U.S.A. ; freedom-fighter and revolutionary. Travelled throughout the country to organize a revolt against the British Government. Was arrested on March 23, 1915, for being found in possession of high-explosives. Sentenced to death for conspiring to "create dissatisfaction" among the armed

forces and conspiring to overthrow British rule. Died on the gallows in the Lahore Central Jail on November 17, 1915.

PINTO, GAMA (1894-1945), Professor of Ophthalmology at Heidelberg University in 1886. The Portuguese honoured his memory by issuing a commemorative postal stamp.

PISSURLEMKAR, PANDURANG SAKARAM (1894-1969), educationist and historian ; Director, Historical Archives associated with various historical and archaeological bodies. He represented the Portuguese Indian Government in the Congress of History at Poona in 1935, and at the 1941 Congress held in Hyderabad. His contributions to historical research, were many and significant.

PODAR, HANUMAN PRASAD (1892-1971), a journalist, religious leader and freedom fighter, was born on September 18, 1892 at Shillong, Assam. He was educated at Calcutta and was a scholar of Hindi Sanskrit, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi and English. During his student days, he joined the Revolutionary Party in Calcutta and met Mahatma Gandhi in 1914. The same year he was detained by the British Government for taking part in the nationalist movement.

In 1925 he turned to religion, and established Gita Press at Gorakhpur (U.P.) in 1926. He started publishing and editing the well known spiritual monthly journal *Kalyan*. Through the columns of this journal he took the message of our religious scriptures to common man. He also translated and simplified the very complicated philosophical treatises of Hindu *Dharma*, and printed them in simple language, in cheaper editions, so that the common man could purchase them and make himself familiar with the Hindu culture, philosophy and civilization. He himself translated many books from Sanskrit to Hindi and Hindi to English. He organized the sale of his publications through mobile book vans which went around cities, towns and villages for the good of common purchasers.

He revolutionized the publishing trade so far as publishing of religious books is concerned, and did more than any other publisher or scholar in this country for the good of his people. Besides being a scholar and a very successful editor, he lived a saintly life. Publications : *Shri Radha Madhav Chintan, Kalyan-kunj* (3 vols.), *Bhagvat-charcha* (6 vols.), *Lok-parlok Sudhar* (collection of letters, 5 vols.), *Premdarshan'* 35, *Shri Radha-Madhav Ras Sudha*, and approximately 7,000 pages of original literature. Passed away on the morning of 22nd March, 1971 at Gorakhpur.

POROS (4th Century B.C.), king, offered a stiff resistance to Alexander the Great. Though he ruled a small state located between the Jhelum and the Chenab, he broke the back of the Greek forces obliging them to give up the idea of a military conquest of India and to return to Greece.

PRADHAN, GOVINDRAO B. (1875-1943), member, Governor's Executive Council, Bombay, 1928-32, knighted in 1931. Jagadguru Sankaracharya conferred on him the title of Promoter of the Faith, in 1934.

PRAKASAM, T. (-1957), freedom-fighter and prominent national leader; known to his grateful followers as Andhra Kesari. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1926 on a Congress platform but resigned four years later to take part in the Salt Satyagraha. Arrested in 1930, he courted arrest again in 1932, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress, 1935, and a member of the A.I.C.C. A Minister of the Madras Government in 1937, he rose to be of the Premier of that State despite opposition from the Congress Working Committee. *d.* May 20, 1957.

PRASAD, BHAGWATI (1918–1942), martyr, *b.* 1918 at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. He was among the killed when

British soldiers fired on a procession of Quit India demonstrators agitating against the Government at Allahabad on August 13, 1942.

PRASAD, CHANDRAMA (1914-1942), martyr, *b.* on October 11, 1914 at village Bajaba Migran, district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Was killed on August 11, 1942, when police opened fire on a procession of farmers taken out in Allahabad city in which he was present.

PRASAD, JAI SHANKAR (1890-1937), one of the greatest Hindi poets of modern India, *b.* 1890 in Varanasi. Though his *Ansu* in 1925 brought him in limelight but after the publication of *Kamayani* he undoubtedly became the most prominent poet of Hindi. Besides the above two titles, he has to his credit several other publications which are considered classics and which earned for him name and fame.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA (1884-1963), prominent intellectual, great educationist, an able lawyer, and free India's first President, was born in 1884. After having obtained the highest marks at Calcutta University law examination, he was awarded a State scholarship to proceed to England for higher studies but he refused to do so on patriotic grounds. He started practice instead and soon made his name as a brilliant lawyer. Like many young men of his day, he too came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and gave up his lucrative practice in 1933 to take part in the Non-Cooperation Movement. He rendered personal service to ameliorate the sufferings of the Bihar earthquake victims. His sincerity and scholarship won for him Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in 1934. He was included in the interim Government of 1946, and also unanimously elected President of the Constituent Assembly which was assigned the task of drafting the Constitution of Free India. In 1950, he was elected the first President of the Indian Republic and held this office till May 8, 1962. Among the luminaries who adored the political firmament of India, Dr.

Rajendra Prasad was undoubtedly the most conspicuous. *d.* February 28, 1963.

PRASENJIT (6th Century B.C.). This king was in the direct line of Sri Rama of the Iksvaku or Sun dynasty. A great friend of the Lord Buddha, he walked in the way of the formers faith. He fought a protracted war against Ajatshatru, the son of Bimbsara for the possession of Kashi which was ultimately lost to Kosala. It is said that Prasenjit's own son, Virudhaka, deposed him and usurped the throne. The deposed king sought refuge with the king of Magadha, but he died before he reached there.

PREM CHAND, *MUNSHI* (1880-1937), also known as the Father of Modern Hindi Literature, his original name was Dhanpat Rai (Lord of Riches) but he lived a pauper and died a pauper. He joined Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement in 1921, and resigned his situation for the purpose. He edited two papers, one of them called *Hans*. He wrote numerous short stories and novels. Better known among his books : *Rang Bhumi*, *Kaya Kalpa*, *Godan*, *Prem Batisi*, *Soz-i-Wattan*, etc.

PREMANANDA, *SWAMI* (1861-1918), a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* December 10, 1861 in the prosperous and picturesque village of Antpur, in the Hooghly district, Bengal. A contemporary of Swami Vivekananda and Swami Brahmananda. *d.* July 30, 1918.

PRITHIVIRAJ CHAUHAN (-1192), last Rajput king of Delhi and Ajmer (1182-1192), he was overwhelmed and killed in the battle of Tarai (1192) by Mohammed Gauri. Chandra Bardai has graphically described the glory of his reign.

PULAKESEIN II (609-642 A.D.), king of ancient India, he belonged to the house of Western Chalukyas who were renowned fighters. Pulakesein II excelled his father in bravery

and in the use of arms. He waged several wars, and it was he who defeated king Harsha Vardhana. Hieun Tsang, a Chinese traveller, speaks of his kingdom in the highest terms of praise.

PUSHYA-MITRA, the first of the Sunga kings, who succeeded the Mauryas, and reigned at Pataliputra. In his time the well known grammarian, Patanjali, is said to have lived.

R

RAGHAVA IYENGAR (1878-1960), Tamil scholar and litterateur, he wrote several books in Tamil and was the Chief Pandit, in charge of the Tamil Lexicon Project.

RADHA DEVI, social reformer and a freedom-fighter, wife of Lala Lajpat Rai. Chairman of the Reception Committee when the first ladies' meeting was held in Punjab on December 6 and 7, 1922. In her address she declared that the object of the Conference was to strike a note of warning to the idlers who were sitting with folded hands when the leaders were languishing in prison. She exhorted her country women to support the Swaraj Movement with zeal and courage, characteristic of Punjabi women.

RAGHAVAN, P. (1914-1938), martyr, *b.* November 23, 1934, at Athazhomangolam Neyyattinkara Taluka, district Trivandrum, Kerala. He actively participated in the popular movement for responsible government in Travancore State and in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1938). He was shot and killed by a military unit, commanded by a British Colonel, on the demonstrators protesting violently against the arrest of their leaders.

RAGHAYACHARY, SAMUDRALA (1902-1968), script writer for the Telugu screen; he wrote scripts for about 200 Telugu pictures.

RAGHAYJI MONJI JARADI SONI (1895-1969), craftsman ; was awarded the National Crafts award, 1969, for his work in silver. *d.* January 26, 1969.

RAHIM, ABDUL (-1943), martyr ; a resident of Dumraon, district Shahabad, Bihar. He was convicted in connection with the burning of the police station at Dumraon, during the Quit India Movement of 1942. Died while under detention in Buxar Jail Hospital in 1943.

RAHIM ABDUR (1867-), judge of the Madras High Court. Outside the domain of law, he took an abiding interest in educational matters. He was a loyal subject of the Crown and was awarded in 1908, II Class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in recognition of his public services.

RAI, BANS NARAIN (1910-1942), martyr, *b.* December 1910 at village Sherpur Khurd, district Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh. Died of injuries he sustained when the police opened fire on a procession marching towards the Muhammadabad Tehsil Office in 1942, during the Quit India Movement.

RAI, NIRBHAY KUMAR (1926-1942), martyr, *b.* 1926 at village Gonia Chhapra, district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. Died when the police opened fire on processionists marching on the Bairiya Police Station on March 18, 1942, in connection with the Quit India Movement.

RAIDAS (15th Century), religious leader ; born in a cobbler family of Banaras (Varanasi). He established the Raidas religious sect. A contemporary of Mira. His songs which are full of love and devotion are included in *Adi-Granth.* He did not practise or preach renunciation.

RAJA SEKHARA (12th Century A.D.), dramatist, he wrote *Viddha-Salabhanjika* and *Prachanda-Pandava.* He was also the playwright of *Kerpura-Manjari,* a drama entirely in

Prakrit. Another play, *Bala-Ramayana*, has been attributed to him. He appears to have been the Minister of some Rajput Kingdom and to have lived about the beginning of the twelfth century.

RAJENDRA CHOLA (985-1044 A.D.), king of the Chola dynasty, he fought against the Gangas, the Pallavas and the rulers of Bengal and Bihar. His dominion extended from foot hills of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. His conquests included the Andamans, Malaya and Nicobar Islands. Besides, he was a great builder. His reign is known as the golden period in the history of South India.

RAJENDRALALA *See* **MITRA, RAJENDRALALA**

RAJESHWARI (6th Century A.D.), daughter of Prabhakar Vardhan, the king of Thaneshwar, and the sister of Harshavardhana, she married the last Mokhari king, Grihvarman. Thereafter Harshavardhana became the king.

RAJGURU, SHIVRAM (-1931), martyr, *b.* at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary. A close associate of one of India's most prominent revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh. He had a hand in the shooting of J.P. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Lahore on December 17, 1928. Was arrested in Poona on September 30, 1929 ; was tried as an accused in the Lahore conspiracy case and sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Lahore Central Jail on March 23, 1931 along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev.

RAJSHEKHARA (9th Century A.D.), poet ; lived in the court of Mihir Bhoja ; author of *Karpura Manjari.*

RAJU, ALLURI SITARAMA (1897-1924), martyr, *b.* July 4, 1897 at village Mogallu, district West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. An expert strategist and able guerilla leader he organised the Rampa rebellion against the British. He posed a serious challenge to British authority which announced

a reward of Rs. 10,000 for his arrest. Ultimately, he surrendered and was treacherously shot dead by the British police on May 7, 1924.

RAJU, VEGESINA NARAYAN (1920-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1920 at village Vempadu, district West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Shot dead in August 1942 by the police while he was leading a procession at Bhimavaram, during the Quit India movement, 1942.

RAJURKAR, SHIBAN (1924-1942), martyr, *b.* 1924 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. Shot and killed by the police on August 12, 1942 while cutting telephone wires in order to disrupt the Government communication network as part of the strategy of the Quit India movement.

RAM, BABU (1899-1919), martyr, *b.* 1899 at Amritsar, Punjab. He died of bullet the sustained during the indiscriminate machine-gun fire by British troops on a public assembly at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13, 1919.

RAM, BABU (1922-1942), martyr ; *b.* 1922 at Auraiya, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. Died of bullet wound he received when the police opened fire on Quit India agitators at Auraiya on August 12, 1942.

RAM, BADLU (1923-1944), martyr, *b.* 1923 at village Sorkhi, district Hissar, Haryana. Died in action near Imphal in 1944 as a combatant of the Indian National Army.

RAM, BAKSHI (1916-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1916 at village Rithoj, district Gurgaon, Haryana. He died in action at Singapore in 1942, while serving the cause of India's struggle for freedom in the Indian National Army.

RAM BRIKSHA BENIPURI (-1968), Hindi writer; founder of Socialist Party of India and Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, he wrote about hundred books and edited several newspapers and journals.

RAM, CHANDU (1920-1942), martyr, *b*. July 1, 1920, at village Thalakna, district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. He died fighting the British as a soldier of the Indian National Army in 1942.

RAM KISHAN (1904-1942), martyr, *b*. 1904 at village Kaluwala, district Jhang, Punjab (now in Pakistan). He actively took part in the freedom movement, Non-cooperation movement and the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Also a member of the revolutionary Kirti Kisan Party and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. Died while crossing the Amur river on the Afghan-U.S.S.R. border in 1942 as an escort of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

RAMA BAI RANADE (1862- ?), social reformer and educationist : born in Satara district. She was married to Justice Ranade, who later won fame as a social reformer. She started a Hindu Ladies Club at her residence for the social improvement of illiterate women and widows. She gave lectures on first-aid and social work for their benefit. It was thus that the House of Service materialized and finally metamorphosed into the Poona Seva Sadan with branches all over Bombay Presidency; patron founder also of the Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical Association in which high-caste widows and girls volunteered to work. The first batch of probationers were taken on the staff of the Sasoon Hospital, Poona. A writer of some merit, her book *Reminiscences* is considered a classic in Marathi.

RAMABAI, PUNDITA (1858-1922), scholar of Sanskrit and Marathi, social worker, educationist and convert to Christianity; founded the Arya Mahila Samaj Ramabai Association, Sharda Sadan which sought to ameliorate the social conditions of Indian women. Professor at Cheltenham College, 1884-86.

RAMA CHANDRA, eldest son of Dasharatha, a king of Ayodhya and belonging to the Solar race. Rama is the

seventh incarnation of Vishnu, and made his appearance in the world at the end of the *Treta* or the second of the four ages. *Ramayana* written by Valmiki relates the life and work of Rama Chandra, his wife Sita, and his three brothers. Rama was deprived by guile of the throne of Ayodhya—the incident was the result of a curse on Dasharatha—and forced into a fourteen years' exile with his wife, Sita. When Sita was abducted by Ravana, Rama allied himself with king of the monkeys, Sugriva, and his general Hanuman and fought a great battle in Lanka, which has been identified as the modern Ceylon. Finally, Sita was recovered. When Rama was restored to his kingdom at the end of fourteen years, he subjected Sita to various ordeals to test her virtue, but eventually accepted her innocence after she bore him twin sons. The *Adhyatma Ramayana*, a popular work of more recent date, tells how Sita's mother (the earth) received her back into her bosom for ever from where she originally came. *See also* SITA, RAVANA.

RAMACHANDRA (1200 A.D.), an exponent of classical Indian dance and music.

RAMACHANDRA, PROFESSOR (1821-1880), Indian Christian; *b.* 1821 at Panipat, now in Haryana. As a teacher of Mathematics in 1850 he wrote his first work : *Problems of Maxima and Minima* which won for him fame and name. After his conversion to Christianity, the Maharaja of Patiala appointed him Director of the newly established Department of Public Instruction in his State. *d.* August 11, 1880.

RAMA PISHARODY, P. (1884-), educationist and litterateur, he wrote more than ten books in Malayalam and English.

RAMA RAO, NAVARATNA (1877-), Director of Industries and Commerce; author of many books in Kannada and English.

RAMA TIRTHA, *SWAMI* (1873-1906), saint, sage, mystic and a religious leader, who in a short life-span of thirty-three years, scaled the heights of God-Realization. He started his life as a teacher in the F.C. College, Lahore (now in Pakistan). Travelled widely in India, he also visited Japan and America where he lectured and gave clear exposition of his "Practical Vedanta". He reckoned both Hindus and Muslims among his followers.

RAMAKRISHNA PARMAHANSA (1836-1886), one of the greatest saints and sages of India, *b.* 1836. He started as a priest in the Bhabatarini temple founded by Rani Rashmani. Later he came to be known as the Saint of Dakshineswar. Though his book learning was limited, his *Kathamrita*, nectar of fables has emerged as the most dynamic social philosophy of the age which contained reflections on common experience and which evoked a stirring response in those who came under the influence of the Parmahansa or his book. He identified himself with Kali, the goddess he worshipped which Pelican historian Benjamin Rowland assents to as a novel method of meditation and distinctively Indian. His foremost disciple was Swami Vivekananda, a great nationalist, a social reformer, and an eloquent publicist of the movement, who was wholly worthy of the Master himself. Its influence and ready appeal to *L'esprit des, temps* can be gauged from the fact that a great number of *maths* or *ashrams* started all over this country as well as in the U.S.A. and U.K.

RAMAKRISHNA KAVI, MANAVALLI (1875-1957), Sanskrit scholar and litterateur, he wrote several books in Sanskrit and Telugu.

RAMAKRISHNANANDA, *SWAMI* (1863-1911), one of the close disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* Hooghly district, Bengal, on July 13, 1863. His original name was Shashi Bhushan Chakravarti. His first assignment after he became a

monk was at Madras where he worked hard and organized the ashrams at various cities in the South. *d.* August 21, 1911.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHERA VENKATA (1888-1970), physicist, he was professor of physics at Calcutta University from 1917 to 1933. He entered one of the ancillary Central Services and contributed a number of fairly original scientific papers to learned journals which attracted the attention of many patrons and led to his being offered a post in Calcutta University. In Bangalore he directed the Indian Institute of Science and from 1946 to the day of his death he guided the destinies of the Raman Institute. For his research on the diffusion of light and for his discovery of the Raman Effect, he was awarded the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1929 the British Government awarded him a kinghthood: his pre-occupation with diamonds is a better known fact of his life. He was also noted for his study of crystallography to which he proceeded naturally from his interest in problems of light. He travelled as far afield as his interests would take him, his broadcasts on epistemology and psychology of perception are the direct result of his investigation into the reality of light effects.

RAMAN NAMBUTIRI, E. V. (1897-1957), litterateur, he wrote several books in Malayalam.

RAMANAND (14th Century), saint, sage and teacher of South India, he settled at Banaras (Varanasi). He wandered over the entire country preaching his gospel to people of all castes and creed. Prominent among his disciples was Kabir.

RAMANUJA(? -1150 A.D.), South Indian religious teacher, he founded the Vaishnava Sect and commented on the Upanishads, etc. Lived at Srirangam, he was driven out by his doctrinal opponents. He settled in Mysore and converted the ruler to his sectarian persuasion and founded 700 monasteries where he taught a modified monastic philosophy

(Vishistadvaitvad) based on a belief in the incarnation of Vishnu.

RAMANUJAN, SRINIVASA (1887-1920). also known as Srinivasa Ramanuja Aiyengar, he was a great mathematician. He went to Cambridge in 1914 for research on the theories of numbers, partitions, and continued fractions.

RAMASWAMY SASTRI, K.S. (1878-), judge and litterateur, was born on August 15, 1878 at Kumbakonam. He wrote and published more than 80 books in Tamil and English. The prominent among the publications are: *Tagore*, 5 Vols. (1916); *Kalidasa*. 2 Vols. (1933); *Studies in Ramayana*, (1947), *Sivananda*, 5 Vols., *Indian Concept of the Beautiful*, (1947); *Hindu Culture and the Modern Age*, (1957).

RAMA VARMA, PARIKSHIT THAMPURAM (1876-) noted Malayalam poet and litterateur, was born on August 15, 1876 at Tripunithura. Educated at Madras University, he wrote and published more than fifteen books. The prominent among them are: *Dalamgal* (essays) (1948); *Prahlada Charita; Ambarisha Charita; Radha Madhav Sri Krishna Lilastava; Devipadastuti* (all poems) etc.

RAMDAS (1608-), saint-poet of Maharashtra, *b*. in 1608. He was the son of Suryaji, a Deshasth Brahman, at the village near Nasik. Ramdas lived in times when the national feeling in Maharashtra had been stirred by the coming of a hero—Shivaji; and his, poetry accordingly in longer preached resignation, but called for a crusade against the oppressors of the motherland. In search of Truth, he visited the ancient centres of religious thought and devotion such as Banaras, Ayodhya, Mathura, etc. After his death his body was burned in the north of Parali upon a pyre of *bel* and *tulsi* wood. His ashes were gathered and taken to Chaphal.

RAMDAS, GURU (1534-1581), the fourth Guru of the Sikhs, was born in a Sodhi family at Lahore in 1534. He contributed 679 hymns to the *Adi Granth* and integrated and

strengthened the Sikh community. He is responsible for having the Golden Temple built in Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs. After having served the Sikhs as their fourth Guru, he passed away in 1581. Guru Arjan Dev, his third son, succeeded him as the fifth Guru in 1581, at the age of eighteen.

RAMGARH, RANI OF (-1858), heroine of the First War of Independence (1857), leader of the Revolt in Mandala district in July 1857. She dismissed the Tehsildar appointed by the British Government to look after her State and later refused to meet the Deputy Collector of Mandala district. On April 1, 1858, the British forces invaded her State. She escaped to a nearby forest and plunged her sword into her body in 1858 to avoid surrender to British authorities.

RAMPAL SINGH, *RAJA*, one of those princes who went to England and helped in publicising the national cause to foreign sympathizers and fraternal organizations. Raja of Rampur, Partapghadh, Oudh, he started the *Hindustan*, in London for the benefit of Indians and addressed numerous clubs and public assemblies. He became a warm adherent of the Indian National Congress; it was evidently his belief that its exertions would redound to the Country's good. One of his early speeches at a meeting in the Gospel Hall, Wellworth Road, London, in February 1884 speaks his mind. He also addressed the 2nd annual session of the Congress held at Calcutta on December 29, 1886.

RAM SINGH (1923-1969), Member, Lok Sabha and President, Uttar Pradesh Swatantra Party. *d.*, August 20, 1969.

RANADE, MAHADEO (1880-1899), martyr. Actively participated in the early phase of the freedom movement. An associate of the Chaphekar brothers, he was an accomplice in the shooting of Rand and Lt. Ayerst, two British officers. Was

arrested and tried for murder and sentenced to death. *d.* on the gallows in the Yarvada Central Jail on May 10, 1899.

RANADE, MAHADEV GOVIND (1842-1901), a founder of the Indian National Congress, *b.* 1842 in a Marhatta Brahmin family in 1840. Educated at Elphinstone College. In 1866, he entered Government Service in the Education Department. He founded the Deccan Educational Society under whose auspices was later started the Fergusson College, Poona. Subordinate Judge of Poona, 1871, Elected many times member, Bombay Legislative Council and later in 1893 Judge, High Court. Author of several books including *Essays on Indian Economics, Essays on Religious and Social Reform*, and *Rise of the Marhatta Power,* etc. According to C.Y. Chintamani, "Ranade was mighty in intellect, a man of prodigious industry and of vast and various learning, a profound thinker and ardent patriot."

RANADE, RAMCHANDRA DATTATREYA (1886-1957), Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, author of over ten books in English and Marathi. More notable than the rest are: *Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy, History of Indian Philosophy; Creative Period; Mysticism in Maharashtra; Bhagavat Gita as a Philosophy of God-Realization*, etc.

RANADIVE, VASANT RAO (1925-1971), founder-Chairman of Sushrusha Co-operative Hospital, Dadar, Central Bombay, noted political worker and member, P.S.P. Courted arrest during the 1942 Quit India movement. First general practitioner to become a member of Indian Medical Council. *d.* March 21, 1971.

RANGA SINGH (1885-1915), martyr: *b.* 1885 at village Khurdpur, district Jullundur, Punjab, active freedom-fighter and later, in the U.S.A., member of the Ghadar Party. Returned to India to overthrow British rule. Was sentenced to death for shooting a constable. *d.* June 26, 1915.

RANGACHARI, S. (1882-1934), first Indian Civil Surgeon of the Maternity Hospital, Madras, and later a Surgeon, General Hospital, he was regarded as a great friend of the poor. He had the reputation of performing many major operations in the course of a day and even possessed a private aeroplane to make a dash to the sick beds of out town patients. When doctors were few and far between, he refused a fee from those who could not afford it but never turned away a patient in need of medical attention. The Voluntary Health Scheme in Madras had its genesis in private charity comparing favourably with the free medical attention through State Government agencies.

RANJIT SINGH, MAHARAJA (1780-1839), also known as Ranjit Singh. "the lion of the Punjab" He founded the Sikh kingdom. He succeeded his father in 1792 as head of a Sikh misal and occupied Lahore on July 7, 1799. He annexed Amritsar in 1802 and mutual non-aggression treaty with Charles Metcalfe was signed in 1809. He organized a very powerful army and conquered Multan in 1818, Kashmir in 1819 and Peshawar in 1823; not to mention other minor conquests. He later constituted most of the Punjab into a Sikh kingdom. He remained friendly with the British. His successors were murdered one after the other under tragic circumstances. The last successor, his son Dalip Singh. (1837-1893), under the regency of his mother Maharani Jindan, was deposed in 1849 as a result of two Anglo-Sikh wars. Maharani Jindan and her son Dalip Singh passed the rest of their life in England.

RANOJI AROJI ARU (1848-1922), printer, he learnt the art of printing from Thomas Graham.

RAO, BALAJI BAJI *See* Balaji Baji Rao

RAO, MANDAPATI PURANCHANDRA (1922-1942), martyr; *b.* on March 31. 1922, at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He actively participated in the Quit India movement, 1942.

Died of injuries he sustained when the police opened fire on a a public gathering of students on August 13, 1942.

RAO, S. V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (1902-1968), Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, 1952-62, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, 1962-67. M.L.A., Mysore, 1945-49, and Member, Constituent Assembly.

RAO, T. MADHAV (1828-1891), statesman, educationist, and nationalist, *b.* Tanjore 1828. Diwan of Indore and fellow of the Universities of Bombay and Madras and later the Vice-Chancellor, Madras University. A firm-minded man who had the courage of his conviction. Chairman, Reception Committee of the Madras session of Indian National Congress, 1887. "True to his God, faithful to his master, generous to his opponents, compassionate to the unfortunate, self-denying to private interests and pleasures, but zealous for public interests and happiness."

RAO, UDYAVAR GOPALAKRISHNA (-1968), journalist, Secretary, Press Guild of India; Chief Reporter, *Morning Standard* and Editor of the English daily *Bharat*, 1950.

RASHID, ABDUL (-1927), a fanatical Muslim, who assassinated Swami Shraddhanand in 1926 in Delhi. The Swami was a great patriot, social reformer and a prominent leader of Arya Samaj. Sentenced to death on March 14, 1927, by the Sessions Judge of Delhi.

RASMANI, RANI (1793-1861), woman disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, her name is inextricably associated with the Ramakrishna movement. Born in a Mahishya family in September 1793, at village Kona, on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, a few miles north of Calcutta. On her husband's death some of her money was spent in acts of charity and piety. What made her immortal was the construction of the temples at Dakshineswar with a goodly position of her inheritance, had the temple inaugurated by Sri Ramakrishna who

was appointed priest in place of Kshetranath. Later became a devotee of Sri Ramakrishna. *d.* February 20, 1861.

RASUL, ABDUL (1910-1931), martyr; *b.* 1910 at Shola pur, Maharashtra. As a trade union worker, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Was arrested in connection with an attack on police stations, mur- der and the rioting in Sholapur on May 8, 1930. Was sentenced to death, and hanged in the Yervada Jail, Poona, on January 12, 1931.

RATHORE, MAHABIR SINGH (1904-1933), martyr; *b.* September 16, 1904 at Shahpur Tohla, district Etah, Uttar Pradesh. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary. A close associate of Bhagat Singh he helped to organize the Hindustan Re- publican Army in Uttar Pradesh. Was tried and sentenced to transportation for life and was sent to the Cellular Jail at Port Blair in the Andamans. There he went on a fast unto death and died on May 17, 1933, when milk forcibly fed through the nose entered his lungs.

RAU, BENEGAL NARSING (1887-1953), one of India's most brilliant jurists and diplomats. He was an architect of the Constitution of India. Permanent representative of India at the United Nations. When he died on November 30, 1953 he was a judge of the International Court, The Hague. Jawa- harlal Nehru, on his death, described him as a ideal civil servant.

RAU, BENEGAL RAMA (1889-1969), statesman; an able administrator, first member of the I.C.S. to be appointed Agent-General to South Africa. Ambassador of India to the United States, 1948. Governor of the Reserve Bank of India 1949.

RAVANA, the demon king of Lanka or Ceylon. He was son of Visravas by his wife, Nikasha, daughter of the Rakshasa Sumali. A scholar devotee of Siva and a great warrior. He was a great king by any standard. He encompassed his own end through a misguided infatuation for Sita, Rama's wife whom he met at her *Swayamvara*. He abducted Sita from the forest hermitage where the exiled couple lived and took her to Lanka with a view to marrying her. In order to free her from Ravana's unlawful captivity, Rama, along with his brother Lakshman, and his allies Sugriva and Hanuman invaded Lanka and killed Ravana. Valmiki relates this epic in his well-known masterpiece, *Ramayana*. *See also Rama Chandra* and *Sita*.

RAVI VARMA, L.A (1884-1958), medical practitioner, author of more than 13 books in Malayalam.

RAY, INDU BHUSHAN (1890-1912), martyr, *b*. 1890 at Calcutta, West Bengal. Freedom fighter and revolutionary. Was arrested on May 2, 1908, for throwing a bomb at the Mayor of Chandernagore. Also played a prominent role in the Alipur Bomb Conspiracy case. Arrested and deported to the Andaman Islands and imprisoned in the Cellular Jail at Port Blair. Committed suicide by hanging himself in the cell on April 29, 1912, because of brutal physical torture in jail.

RAY, JOGESH CHANDRA (1859-1956), teacher and litterateur, he wrote more than ten books in Bengali and English.

RAYA, KRISHNA DEVA (1509-1530 A.D.), king of Vijayanagar kingdom. His empire which, at one time, almost covered about the entire South, fell into a decline following his death.

RAZDAN, MANOHAR NATH (1868-1970), prominent Kashmiri Brahmin; President of the Kashmiri Pandits' Association.

REDDI, *MRS.* **MUTHULAKSHMI** (1886-), social reformer; first woman medical graduate of Madras University. An active member of the Women's India Association from its inception in 1917 and a member of the deputation which met the Secretary of State in connection with women's franchise. First Alderwoman of the Madras Corporation for two years. During her tenure, devoted herself to the solution of such problems as child education, child welfare and beggary. In 1930, resigned from the Legislative Council and joined the Non-Cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. Instrumental in the setting up of the Cancer Hospital in Madras. First organizer, and remained Chairman of the Madras State Social Welfare Advisory Board, till 1957. Awarded Padma Bhushan in 1956 for valuable services she had rendered to the nation.

REHMAN, ABDUL (11th Century), one of the great Muslim poets who wrote in Hindi, he belonged to Multan. Best known for his *Sandeshrasak*, a story of love and tenderness.

RHENIUS DEVAPRASAD, D. (1904-1955), teacher; Member of the Tamil Bible Revision Committee ; author of several books in Tamil and English including *Lutherans and Church Union*; *Life of Zieganbolg*, etc.

ROSHAN SINGH (1894-1927), martyr; *b.* 1894 at village Nebada, district Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Active member of the revolutionary Matriveda Sanstha. Played active role in the Kakori Mail Dacoity on August 9, 1925, and in other raids organized by revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri, etc. Sentenced to death and hanged in Naini Central Jail on December 20, 1927.

ROW, *SMT.* **KSHAMABAI** (1890-1954), litterateur; author of more than ten books in Sanskrit and Marathi.

ROY, ANATH NATH (1888-1970), revolutionary, member of the Jugantar Party, 1907; Secretary, North Bengal

Flood Relief Committee; and Vice-President, West Bengal Board of Ayurveda. *d.* May 11, 1970.

ROY, CHARU (1890-1971), noted artist and a pioneer of Indian films, was born in 1890 at Calcutta. Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, he started his career as a field geologist but later changed over to painting, stagecraft and film making. He learnt painting from Shilpaigur Abanindranath Tagore, and earned fame as a leading artist of Bengal at that time. He joined the stage later. Mr. Roy who had the distinction of working with the then stage luminary Mr. Sisir Kumar Bhadury, introduced three-dimension system in stage setting in Bengal. Along with Himangshu Kumar Roy he produced "Light of Asia" and other silent films. He also directed several pictures, both silent and talkies. He died of a heart attack at his South Calcutta residence on the night of September 28, 1971.

ROY MANAVENDRA NATH (1887-1954), great revolutionary, radical democrat, a Leninist and a prolific author; *b.* February 6, 1887. Born in a priestly Brahmin family, he was brought up in a climate which was intensely religious at home and nationalist in the country at large. His quest of spiritual freedom in early youth combined undiscerned elements of political and religious sentiment. He thus joined the revolutionary movement in 1903. Guided Communist and revolutionary movements in many countries. An adventurist, militant nationalist, and founder-member of the Jugantar Party in 1914. Founder of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour, he sought to obtain arms for waging the armed struggle against the British rulers during the First World War. He also tried to import arms in defiance of the law from South East Asia. In the Second World War when U.S.S.R. became an ally of Great Britain, he supported the Indian Government's war effort thus going against the stand of the Indian National Congress. His role in India's struggle for freedom remained, however, beyond reproach. *d.*, January 25, 1954.

ROY, RAM MOHAN (1774-1833), father of the Indian Renaissance, *b.* 1774 in an orthodox and well-to-do Brahmin family in Bengal. Because of his scholarship and knowledge of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, English, Latin, French, Greek and Hebrew. he was one of the foremost orientalists of his age. He joined the service of the East India Company in 1805 and retired in 1814. In 1828, he founded the Brahmo Samaj. In 1831, he went to England on a special mission to plead the case of the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, who later conferred upon him the title of the Raja in recognition of his services. He was a great social and religious reformer of his age and it was largely due to his efforts that the *Sati* custom came to be legally abolished. He also agitated for administrative reforms in India. For, he honestly believed that Indians should gradually and increasingly be allowed a role in administration of their country. A prolific writer, he has several books and pamphlets to his credit. One of his greatest contributions to Indo-British understanding was the introduction of Indian culture to the West. He was the earnest link and human bridge between the eternal past and the unfolding future, between entrenched conservatism and radical reform, between superstitious isolationism and progressive social assimilation. His was a well informed moderation that could transcend and synthesize the social tension resulting from an inherent antinomianism of developing societies. He believed, like the Moderates of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries, that the British rule in India was a beneficent and divine dispensation. He stood for civil liberty with all its implications. The mode and mechanics of the transfer of power by the British effected in stages over a hundred years, resulting in the grant of complete independence in 1947 to India closely followed his prophecy even on many points of detail. That is why some historians have called him the Father and Prophet of Indian nationalism. Died at Bristol on September 27, 1833.

ROY, SANJIB CHANDRA (1890-1918), martyr; *b.* 1890 at Mymensingh, Bengal, (now in Bangla Desh) Freedom

fighter and revolutionary. Led insurrectionary activities in the Kishanganj Subdivision. Died of brutal physical torture by the police while in jail in 1918.

ROY CHAUDHURY, AMBIKAGIRI (1885-1967), distinguished Assamese poet and author, was born in 1885 at Barpeta. A rebel by nature and a free-thinker, he actively sympathised with the revolutionary patriotic movement of the day and was interned in his home town for a number of years. He also took active part in the non-cooperation struggle in 1920 and was sentenced to jail for three years. Later, he founded the *Assam Samrakshini Sabha* to uphold civil liberation. It was converted into *Asam Jatiya Mahasabha* in 1935, for which he edited a weekly news bulletin *Deka Asam* for several years. He has to his credit more than ten books which are the collection of his poems and essays. In 1966 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Bedanar Ulka*—a collection of his poems which bear testimony to his maturity of expression and depth of feeling.

RUDRA SUSHIL KUMAR (-1925), an Indian Christian, educationist, a friend of Mahatma Gandhi. Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

RUDRAMAN, I (120-150 A.D.), this Saka king with his capital Ujjain is renowned in Indian history as a great patron of art and culture. He was a just and kind king and never killed except in the battlefield. Forced labour or heavy taxes were unknown in his kingdom. He was a genius and a master of grammar, politics, music and logic.

SADASIVA, PANDARATHAR, T.V. (1892-1960), litterateur, author of many books in Tamil.

SAGARA, a king of Ayodhya, and descendant of king of the Solar race, son of King Bahu, who was driven out of his dominions by the Haihayas. The name of Sagara is frequently cited in grants of land and occurs in extant archaeological inscriptions.

SAHA, GOPI NATH (-1924), martyr, *b*. Serampore, district Hooghly, West Bengal. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary, he took active part in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. Instead of shooting Tegart as intended or planned, he shot and killed, E. Day, another Englishman, on January 12, 1924. Was sentenced to death and executed in Alipur Jail on March 1, 1924.

SAHA, MEGHANATH (1893-1956), famous physicist; he founded the Institute of Nuclear Physics and represented India at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He wrote *My Experiences in Russia*. He is also the author of a textbook on heat engires. He was a member of Parliament for some years.

SAHAI, GANPAT (1889-1969), statesman, Member, Lok Sabha; M.L.A, Uttar Pradesh, 1945-52 ; founded a number of educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh. *d*. March 8, 1969.

SAHNI, YUBA (-1944), martyr, *b*. village Chainpur, district Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He took part in the Quit India movement and was sentenced to death for participating in an attack on the Minapur police station on August 16, 1942, and for killing Leo Waller, the Sub-Inspector of Police. Executed in Bhagalpur Jail on March 11, 1944.

SAI, SURENDRA (1809-1884), martyr, *b*. January 23, 1809, at village Borgaon, district Sambalpur, Orissa. One of the greatest rebels to fight against the British Government in the early days, he employed guerilla tactics to secure limited objectives. Charged with sedition and conspiring against established authority, he was sentenced to transportation for life. Lost his eye-sight while in jail and died on February 28, 1884.

SAKALYA, an old grammarian and expositor of the Vedas, who lived before the time of Yaska. He is said to have divided a Sanhita of the Vedas into five parts, and to have taught many disciples according to this system. Also called Veda-mitra and Deva-mitra.

SAKAPUNI, scholar before the time of Yaska, he compiled from oral sources and arranged a part of the Rig-veda for reproduction. Appended a glossary of his own.

SAKATAYANA, an ancient grammarian before Yaska and Panini. Part of his work is said to have been lately rediscovered by Dr. Buhler.

SAKUR, ABDUL (1931-1942), martyr; *b.* 1931, at village Kashipur, Bangra, district Darbhanga, Bihar, Died of injuries he sustained when a military unit at Samastipur opened fire on August 15, 1942, on student processionists agitating as part of the Quit India movement.

SALIVAHANA, celebrated king of South India; the enemy of Vikramaditya. The Indian Saka era named after him dates from A.D. 78. His capital was Prati-Shthana on Godavari. Killed in a battle at Karni.

SAMARIT, PUNJARAMJI (1894-1942), martyr; *b.* 1894 in Maharashtra. Died of injuries he sustained in firing by the police at Nagpur on August 14, 1942, while taking part in the Quit India movement demonstrations.

SAMBHUTAVIJAYA a Jain teacher in the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, he was contemporary of Bhadrabahu.

SAMPURNANAND (1890-1969), national leader, *b.* January 1, 1890 at Banaras; passed his B. Sc. from Allahabad University and obtained his teaching degree from Government Teachers' Training College, Allahabad; joined the staff of London Mission High School, Banaras, 1912; also Science teacher, Mahavidyalaya College, Brindaban, 1913; teacher, Harishchandra High School, 1914-16, Daly College, Indore, 1916-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; resigned his post to join the non-cooperation movement and courted arrest; joined Kashi Vidyapith as Professor of Philosophy in 1923; member, Municipal Board, Banaras, 1923;

Secretary to Pandit Motilal Nehru for some time; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-29; Member, A.I.C.C. Took active part in the Socialist Conference, Bombay,1924; Secretary, U.P.C.C., 1935-36; G.O.C., A.I. Congress session, Lucknow, 1936; M L.A., U.P., 1936, Minister in the first Pant Cabinet in the erstwhile United Provinces, 1937-39; imprisoned as satya-grahi during 1940-41, again from August 1942-44 during the Quit India movement; President, All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1940; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly and made Minister in the second Pant Cabinet, April 1946; Chief Minister of U.P. for several years. Edited *Maryada* and *Today* and author of several books.

SAMUDRA, GUPTA, (325-375 A.D.), Hindu ruler, he personified the glory of Gupta rule during the golden age of Indian history. He has been compared to Napoleon. Became a *sanyasi* towards the end of his life and returned to South India.

SANATANGOSWAMIN (15th Century A.D.), disciple of Chaitanya, he was the author of *Sakastaka*. He also wrote a commentary on the *Bhagawata* and other books.

SANJAYA, the charioteer of king Dhritarashtra, was also a minister of his; deputed as mediator by the Kauravas to the Pandava's Court before the Mahabharata war broke out. He is often pictorially represented as reciting the *Bhagavad-Gita* to Dhritarashtra. His patronymic is Govalgani, son of Govalgana.

SANKHA, writer of a *Dharma-sastra* or law-book bearing his name. It is often coupled with that of Likhita; the two appear to have worked together.

SANKRITYAYAN, RAHUL (1893-1963), scholar, historian and linguist, was born on April 9, 1893, at Pandha, District Azamgarh. He was President, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, (1948). He published more than 200 books in Hindi. Travelled widely and won Sahitya Akademi Award in 1958 on his book

Madhya Asia ka Itihas (History of Middle East). Passed away in 1963.

SANTA, daughter of Dasratha, son of Aja, but was adopted by Loma-pada or Roma-pada, king of Anga. She was married to Rishyasringa.

SANTANU, king of the Lunar race, son of Pratipa, father of Bhishma. He was called Satya-vach, "the speaker of truth" and was remarkable for his "devotion and charity, modesty, constancy, and resolution".

SANYAL, SACHINDRA NATH (1893-1943), martyr, *b.* 1893 at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, freedom-fighter and revolutionary. Was charged with involvement in the Lahore and the Banaras Conspiracy cases. After he had been transported to the Andamans, he returned to India and was re-arrested for conspiring with a foreign power (Japan) against the British Government, *d.* February 1, 1943, while under internment.

SAPRU, PARKASH NARAIN (1894-1969), advocate; Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1947-54; Member, Rajya Sabha, 1956-1962; Member, Council of States, 1934-47; Member, Central Advisory Board of Education and Central Advisory Committee of States Reogranization Act. *d.* April 29, 1969.

SAPRU, SIR TEJ BAHADUR (1875-1949), constitutional lawyer and politician, *b.* December 8, 1875, educated at Agra and Allahabad. By virtue of his extraordinary ability as a lawyer, he soon rose to eminence. Although temperamentally and inestrangably wedded to law and the procedures it prescribed and allowed for the public life, he distinguished himself in politics also. Member, U.P. Legislature. Secretary, the Indian National Congress, 1910 but during the period of Non-cooperation which followed World War I, he left the Congress, After that he never truly identified himself with the national movement. He had a deep-rooted dislike for anything that was

unconstitutional. Law Member to the Government of India, 1920. At the Imperial Conference in 1923, the fiery speech in which he passionately pleaded for the granting of civic rights and privileges to Indians abroad, created a deep impression on his listeners. Towards the end of the same year, he presided over the annual conference of the Liberal Party of which he remained a prominent member for many years. Delegate, to the Round Table Conference. Even after retirement from active politics and public life he often acted as "peace-maker" among the different communities in the country. A clear thinker, he was a debater rather than an orator.

SARABA, KARTAR SINGH (1896-1915), martyr; *b.* 1896 at village Saraba, district Ludhiana, Punjab. Member, Ghadar Party in the U.S.A. On his return to India, he he urged Indian soldiers to rebel against the British. Was arrested for organising the Lahore Military Conspiracy; tried for sedition and conspiracy and sentenced to death and confiscation of property. Died on the gallows on November 16, 1915.

SARADANANDA, *SWAMI* (1868-1927), one of the monastic disciples of Sri Ramkrishna to whom he [was ardently devoted; *b.* December 23, 1868. Sharat Chandra Chakravarti, which was his name as a boy, came of a rich and orthodox Brahmin family, living in Amherst Street, Calcutta. Secretary of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission for many years. *d.* August 19, 1927.

SARAN, KALAVATI (1904-1969), social worker of Delhi, she founded Kalavati Saran Hospital for children, Delhi. *d.* April 25, 1969.

SARASWATI, KAVINDRA (17th century A.D.), scholar; tutor who had been given charge of the education of the sons of Jai Singh, ruler of Jaipur; poet and educationist he lived in Banaras (Varanasi) in the company of such other scholars as Nanda Pandit, Mitra Misra and Nilkantha.

SARASWATI, RAMABAI (1858-1922), social worker, he worked for securing social approval for widow re-marriage along with Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve.

SARDA, HAR BILAS (1868-1955), social reformer; a prominent judge and an Arya Samajist; the Sarda Act of 1930, which put an end to child marriages is named after him and it was largely due to his efforts that the Bill was introduced in the legislature and became law. Rose from the position of a clerk to a Judge of the Jodhpur High Court. He founded the D.A.V. College, Ajmer, and remained Secretary, Paropkarini Sabha affiliated to the Arya Samaj from 1893 till his death.

SARDA, SHRIKRISHNA (1893-1931), martyr; *b.* in 1893 at Sholapur, Maharashtra. Took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930),. Prosecuted for complicity in the attack on the police stations in Sholapur on May 8, 1930. Sentenced to death and executed in Yervada Jail, Poona, on January 12, 1931.

SARDESAI, G.S. (1865-1959), a historian, he made the study of history popular, a specialist in Maratha history; he was very industrious, methodical and regular in his personal habits and he brought the same method to bear upon his historical work. He wrote the *History of the Marathas* in nine volumes, the last of them being published in 1932. *d.* November 29, 1959.

SARKAR, JADUNATH (1870-1958), historian; author of over twenty books on Indian history including *History of Aurangzeb*; *Shivaji*; *Mughal Administration*; *Fall of Mughal Empire; Chaitanya-His Pilgrimages and Teachings*, etc.

SARLA DEVI (1872-1945), social worker; singer and educationist, daughter of Swarn Kumari and niece of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The years 1897-99, when she took over editorship of *Bharti*, were of great significance in her life.

Through the pages of this journal, she advocated Hindu-Mulsim unity because unity amongst all classes alone could oust the foreign rulers. She also opened Lakshmi Bhandar for popularising *Swadeshi* goods. She got married in 1905 to a popular Arya Samajist, Ram Bhaj Dutt Chaudhary, of Lahore. In 1901, she started the Surhid Samiti which aimed at furthering the cause of India's struggle for freedom. In 1919, she came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi and was one of the few women in the Punjab who raised their voice against the tyranny of General Dyer. In his letters to her, Gandhiji facetiously declared himself in the subscript as her "law-giver". She remained an ardent Congress worker till her death in 1945 and participated in the various campaigns launched to achieve freedom.

SARMA, SUDHANSHU KUMAR (1910-1930), martyr; *b.* in 1910 at village Mondalibhog, district Sylhet (now in Bangla Desh). Was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. *d.* August 19, 1930 in Sylhet Jail.

SARSHAR, *PANDIT* RATAN NATH (1847-1902), Urdu poet, essayist and journalist, *b.* at Lucknow in a Kashmiri family in 1847. Scholar of Arabic, Persian, Urdu and English. He translated many books, edited the *Oudh Panch*, in which his first novel, entitled *Fasana Azad*, was serialised. Sarshar shifted to Hyderabad in 1895.

SASTRI, MAYURAM VISHWANATHA (1893-1951), musician; composer of Carnatic music; author of several books on Carnatic music.

SASTRI, VALANGIMAN S. SRINIVASA (1869-1946), social worker, was President, Servants of India Society and Indian Legislative Council, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University and Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916.

SASTRY, JALASUTRAM RUKMININATHA (1914-1968), Sanskrit scholar, journalist, sub-editor, *Andhra Patrika*. Author of several books in Sanskrit.

SATKARNI, GAUTAMIPUTRA *See* **GAUTAMIPUTRA SATKARNI**

SATTHIANADHAN, *REV*. **W.T.** (1830-1892), Indian Christian, *b*. 1830, of orthodox Naidu parents in Trichinopoly. A gifted man, his integrity and sincerity were transparent. He left behind him a unique example of the Christian life. *d*. February 24, 1892.

SATVALEKAR, SHRIPAD DAMODAR (1866-), Vedic scholar, author of more than 400 books in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and English. Recipient of Padma Shri (1960), and Padma Bhushan (1968).

SATYAWATI (1907-1945), social worker and freedom-fighter, she was grand-daughter of Swami Shradhananda. An ardent revolutionary, she plunged into India's struggle for freedom in 1930 when she was hardly twenty-three in defiance of social taboos. During 1930-45 while fighting dauntlessly, she was arrested several times in Delhi and the Punjab, sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. In the course of this protracted and intermittent satyagraha, she fell seriously ill and died in a Delhi Hospital in 1945. When Pandit Jawaharlal went to call on her there she said to him: "My only wish is for India's freedom."

SAUNAKA, sage, the son of the Sunaka, and grandson of Gritsa-mada. He was the author of *Brihad-devata*, of Anukramoni, and other works; a teacher of the Atharva-veda.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR (1883-1966), revolutionary, militant Hindu nationalist. Educated at Fergusson College in Poona, he quickly became anti-British and anti Muslim. He founded a terrorist organization in London while

studying for a law degree and was later arrested when a plot on the life of Lord Curzon and the assassination of a British officer was traced to his group. In 1911 he was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Andaman Islands but was released in 1924. Forbidden from taking part in public life, but so influential were his views that he was elected president of the Hindu Mahasabha for seven consecutive years. In 1948 he was implicated in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, and although Savarkar was arrested, the case against him was later dismissed for lack of evidence.

SAYANACHARYA (14th Century A.D.), celebrated commentator on the *Rig-veda*, scholar munificent in the cause of Hindu revival and its liberation from the thraldom of other religions which were more widely professed and enjoyed the backing and sanction of prestigious secular authority. Many important words on grammar, law and *Vedas* are attributed to him.

SAYANI, RAHAMATULLA MUHAMMAD (1847-1902), nationalist Muslim, a leading and famous citizen of Bombay, he was born in 1847. In 1868, he took his M.A. degree from Elphinstone College, the first Muslim then to have done so. President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Member Legislative Council of Bombay and the Governor General. In 1893, he presided over the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad and struck a lofty note in the cause of Hindu-Muslim concord. President, twelfth annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta from December 28 to 31, 1896. He died in 1902 at the early age of 55. His contribution towards Hindu-Muslim unity was unique.

SAYEED, BABU GENU (1908-1930), martyr, *b.* in 1908, at village Mahangule, district Poona, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), Salt Satyagraha and picketed liquor and foreign cloth shops. In an accident, he was crushed under the wheel of a truck loaded with foreign cloth and died the same day in G.T. Hospital, Bombay.

SEAL, J.K. (1901-1969), sportsman, boxing and football coach for Indian contingent and Joint Manager, Indian Boxing Team to London Olympics, 1948. Founded the School of Physical Culture, Calcutta. *d.* January 16, 1969.

SEMA, KAITO (-1968), underground Naga leader, Defence Minister of Underground Federal Government. Shot dead on August 4, 1968.

SEN, DEVEN (1896-1971), trade union leader, President Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the trade union wing of the S.S.P. and also Member of Parliament. *d.* April 29, 1971, at Asansol.

SEN, GOPAL (1912-1970), educationist, Vice-Chancellor, Jadavpur University. Murdered on December 30, 1970.

SEN, HIMANGSU (1915-1930), martyr, *b.* village Baravotia, district Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangla Desh) Freedom fighter and revolutionary, played prominent role in the Chittagong Armoury raid on April 18, 1930 for which he was arrested and imprisoned. *d.* in Chittagong District Jail Hospital on May 1, 1930.

SEN, KESHAB CHANDRA (1838-1884), prominent religious and social reformer. On November 11, 1866, he founded the Brahmo Samaj of India as distinct from the Calcutta Samaj of the Adi Brahmo Samaj. On March 21, 1870, he left for England and stayed there until September 17, 1870. By his captivating oratory he created a great impression on his audience and thus helped to foster sympathy and understanding of India. On May 15, 1878, he established the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj as distinct from Tagore's Adi Brahmo Samaj, Later, Keshab Chandra Sen broke away once again to found a new Church under the title of "The New Dispensation". In January 1880, he proclaimed the *Nava Vidhana* which signified the ideal of harmony of religions. The institutions that emerged through his continuous exertions as a social reformer functioning within the still relevant traditional

values helped to spread the spirit of secular nationalism among his countrymen. The organized nationalist party called the Indian National Congress thus owed much to his pioneering efforts to promote a historical, ethical and political consciousness among educated Indians. *d.* in 1884, a year before the Congress was founded.

SEN, PRIYA RANJAN (1893-1967), Bengali writer, social worker and journalist; Editor, *Siksha* and *Bengali Journal on Education.* Author of several books in Bengali and English. Awarded Padma Shri in 1967.

SEN, RAJAT KUMAR (1913-1930), martyr, *b.* 1913 at Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom-fighter and member of the revolutionary Indian Republican Army. Was killed in an encounter with the police when he raided the European residential area, along with other compatriots in Chittagong on May 5, 1930. He had earlier participated in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930.

SEN, SATINDRA NATH (1894-1955), great patriot; popular and dynamic Congress leader of undivided India, he was born in 1894. In the country's struggle for freedom, he was sent to prison on several occasions. After the partition of India, preferred to remain in his native home in Bangla Desh where he had been imprisoned thrice. Died in the Medical College Hospital, Dacca (Bangla Desh) on March 15, 1955.

SEN, SURENDRA NATH (1890-1962), historian, Director of Archives. Represented Calcutta University at the 3rd Congress of Empire Universities, Cambridge; Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; President, 7th Indian History Congress, 1944. Author of more than ten books, including *Administrative System of the Marathas; Foreign Biographies of Shivaji; Military System of the Marathas; Delhi and Its Monuments; Eighteen Fifty Seven,* etc.

SEN, SURYA (1893-1934), martyr; *b.* October 18, 1893, at village Noapara, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom-fighter and member of revolutionary Indian Republican Army. Took prominent part in organizing the political dacoity in the Pahartali railway office on December 23, 1923, and in raiding the British Armoury at Chittagong on April 18, 1930; in setting up revolutionary centres in the tea-garden areas in Assam; in fighting against British soldiers on Jalalabad Hill on April 22, 1930. Sentenced to death and was executed in Chittagong Jail on January 11, 1934.

SEN, VIVEK RANJAN (1898-1969), lawyer, educationist and administrator; Vigilance Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh; Acting Chief Justice, Madhya Pradesh High Court, 1959 and Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University. *d.* November 19, 1969.

SENGUPTA, JATINDRA MOHAN (1885-1933), martyr; *b.* February 22, 1885, at village Barma, district Chittagong, (now in Bangla Desh). A Bar-at-Law, he actively participated in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) and the Chandpur Satyagraha; the Mayor of Calcutta twice; Member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1926. On account of a speech he delivered at Rangoon, he was arrested and was later acquitted. Was again arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. Attended the Round Table Conference in London, October 1931. Again arrested on January 20, 1932, aboard a ship near Bombay and detained in the Yervada Jail, Poona. Died of heart disease during internment in Ranchi on July 22, 1933.

SENGUPTA, JYOTISH CHANDRA (1900-1969), botanist; Chief Botanist, Botanical Survey of India; Administrator, Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, 1963-67, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1929-50 and later the Principal, 1950-55; Fellow, National Institute of Science of India. *d.* January 21, 1969.

SENGUPTA, SUSHIL KUMAR (1892-1915), martyr; *b*. December 28, 1892 at village Baniachong, district Sylhet, Assam (now in Bangla Desh). Freedom-fighter and revolutionary; took notable part in the Alipur Bomb Case. Was arrested and later acquitted on appeal. Resumed revolutionary activities and collaborated in the assassination of Police Inspector Suresh Mukherji and in the political dacoity at Pragpur, district Nadia on April 30, 1915. Killed in an encounter with police on May 2, 1915.

SENGUPTA, TARAKESHWAR (1905-1931), martyr; *b*. April 18, 1905, at village Goila, district Barisal (now in Bangla Desh). He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921), the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). A member of a revolutionary party. Died of a bullet injury he sustained when the police opened fire on political detenus in the Hajli Detention Camp on September 16, 1931.

SETHI, JAGDISH (1903-1969), actor, he played important roles in such films as *Arabian Nights; Alam Ara; Crorpati ; Phir Subha Hogi; Mera Saya;* and *Choudhry Karnail Singh*. Produced and directed, *Rat-ki-Rani; Jaggu Pensioner*, etc. also President, Cine Artists' Association. *d*. on June 12, 1969.

SHADI LAL (1874-), judge of Punjab High Court, *b*. May 12, 1874, at Rewari, now in Haryana State. Brilliant scholar, an able and successful lawyer, learned and lucid commentator on law, a social and judicial judge, a capable administrator of the Judicial Department.

SETHU PILLAI, R.P. (1896-), noted Tamil littera teur, *b*. March 2, 1896, at Rajavallipuram, District Tirunelveli. He was Professor of Tamil at the Madras University and member of Sahitya Akademi. He wrote and published more than 15 books both in Tamil and English. In 1955 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book entitled: *Tamil Inbam* (essays). Other books include *Words and their Significance* (1955) ; *Tamilakam Urum Perum* etc.

SHAH ALAM (1728-1806), This Moghul emperor remained throughout his reign, a tool of rival forces contending for power in India. While a pensioner of the British, he handed over to them (1771) control of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Later he came under the power of Mahrattas. The Rohillas who captured (1788) his capital at Delhi, blinded and deposed him. The British restored him to the throne in 1803 when they captured Delhi.

SHAH, C.G. (1896-1969), founder member, Communist movement in India. Prominent among his books are: *Hundred Per Cent Indian; Marxism; Gandhism and Stalinism; Ends and Means*, etc. *d.* on February 23, 1969.

SHAH DIN (1868-1918), judge of Punjab High Court, *b.* 1868. Prominent leader of the Muslims; also an educationist. Strong advocate of university education for females and was the first Muslim in Punjab to send his granddaughter to Queen Mary's College at Lahore. *d.* July 2, 1918, at the age of 50 years and 3 months.

SHAH JEHAN (1592-1666), Mogul emperor of India (1628-58). His full name was Khurram Shihab-ud-din Muhammad, and he was the eldest son of Jehangir. He won his way to the throne by having his male collateral relatives killed. An able though ruthless ruler. In his long reign he conquered most of South India and while he was enthroned at Agra and afterwards in 1648 at Delhi, there were no foreign invasions of India. Shah Jehan's reign is considered the golden age of Moghul Art and Architecture. Among the buildings he had erected were the unsurpassed Taj Mahal, the Pearl Mosque in Agra, and the Red Fort and Jama Masjid at Delhi. Literature also flourished at his magnificent court. Shah Jehan fell seriously ill in 1656, and this led to a war of succssion among his sons. In 1658 he was deposed, and kept in prison for the rest of his life by his son, Aurangzeb.

SHAH, PURUSHOTTAM KESAVLAL (1915-1969), journalist; President, Gujarat Journalists' Union; Member,-All-India Working Journalists Federation. *d.* October 22, 1969.

SHAH, SULEMAN (1874-1922), martyr; *b.* 1874 at village Malegaon, district Nasik, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), in the Khilafat Movement in Malegaon, and picketed liquor shops. He was sentenced to death for murder and rioting. Executed in Yervada Jail, Poona, on July 6, 1922.

SHAIKH FARID (-1548 A.D.), saint, sage and a poet who wrote verses in Hindi, and regarded devotion as the only way to salvation; loved his personal God with a directness and fervour bordering on a physical passion. His verses and songs have been collected in *Guru Granth Sahib*, and they have a sensually agreeable as well as profound meaning. Shah Behram, as he was also known, had his abode at Pakpatan in the Punjab. Both in status and belief Farid is at once in the line of Kabir and Mira.

SHANKAR RAU, H. (1887-1957), former Controller of Currency; author of several books in English and Marathi.

SHANKARACHARYA (788-820) Shankara became a Vedanti and an Acharya or teacher and commanded a large following, by sheer virtue of intellectual doctrines he formulated to bolster up the faith of his times; he was a Hindu philosopher and one of the most famous of Vedic commentators and theologians. Probably a native of Malabar, he wandered all over India and finally reached Kashmir and died at Kedarnath in the Himalayas. He wrote learned commentaries on the Vedanta philosophy still held as authoritative.

SHARMA, GIRIDHAR (1881-), litterateur : author of several books in Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujarati.

SHARMA, VISHNU (4th Century A.D.), scholar and author, he is well-known for his book *Panchtantra*, and flourished in the Court of the Guptas. He is reported to have undertaken to teach Gupta king's son the art of polity. A forceful writer of prose, he also used poetry at places.

SHASTRI, LAL BAHADUR (1904-1966), a man of peace and determined nationalist ; born in Kayasitha family of minor Government officials on October 2, 1904, in Mughalsarai, a railway colony sever miles from Banaras. After studying up to the Matriculation class he joined the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921 and courted arrest. On release from prison, he joined the Kashi Vidyapith from where he graduated. He plunged afresh into the political field and joined the Servants of the People Society as a member of which he did sincere and good work in Uttar Pradesh. Elected twice as Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee. Elected to U.P. Assembly, 1937, and again in 1947, when he became the Minister for Home and Transport. General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1951, Member, Rajya Sabha, 1952; he became Union Minister for Railways and resigned on account of a serious railway accident. Later appointed to the Cabinet again as Union Home Minister and resigned under the Kamaraj Plan. Re-appointed Minister without portfolio in February 1964 and on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27, 1964, he became Prime Minister of India. He retained his high office till his death on January 11, 1966. He signed an agreement with President Ayub Khan for cease-fire after the Indo-Pakistan war. He suddenly died at Tashkent after midnight of January 10, 1966. Was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously. Respected as an honest, simple man of the highest integrity and selflessness, who could rise to high and needy occasion.

SHEJWALKAR, TRYAMBAK SHANKAR (1895-1963), distinguished scholar, historian and author, was born on May 25, 1895, at Kasheli, District Ratnagiri. A voracious reader and scholar of versatile range, he was passionately interested in the history of Maharashtra in which study he had his

apprenticeship under the late Dattopant Apte. Shri Shejwalkar's learned introduction to Riyasatkar Sardesai's work *Nanasaheb Peshwa* brought him immediate recognition for his insight into the intricacies of Marathi weekly *Pragati*, and when that powerful journal of radical views had to suspend publication in 1932, he joined the Deccan College as Professor of History and continued his research in the various periods of Maratha history and published a number of learned papers. In 1966 he won Sahitya Akademi Award on his book *Shri Shiv Chhatrapati* which is a biography of Maratha hero Shivaji.

SHER SHAH SURI (1486-1545), Afghan ruler of North India. An usurper of the Moghul empire founded by Babar, Sher Khan began his career in the service of the Moghuls as a deputy ruler in North-East India. He conquered Bihar in 1533 and in 1537 when Humayun, son of Babar, was engaged elsewhere, he overran Bengal. A brilliant strategist, Sher Khan routed the army of Humayun in 1539, and a year later, decisively defeated another of his armies at Kanauj. Humayun fled to Sind and thence to Persia, and Sher Khan as Sher Shah took control of the Moghul empire. During the five years of his reign (1540-45), Sher Shah proved himself a gifted administrator as well as an able general. His reorganization of the empire made it secure for the later Moghuls, notably Akbar, son of Humayun.

SHILADITYA (6th Century A.D.), king of Saurashtra, he spread prosperity in the State.

SHINDE, JAGANNATH (1906-1931), martyr ; b. 1906 at Sholapur, Maharashtra. Freedom-fighter and revolutionary. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and in the attack on police station in Sholapur on May 8, 1930. Was arrested for rioting and murder and sentenced to death. Died on the gallows in the Yervada Jail, Poona, on January 12, 1931.

SHIVAJI (1627-1680), great king and founder of the Maratha power in India, he organized bands of horsemen and

secured forts in Western Ghats. He carried on a war with Bijapur and seized Poona in 1663, and declared himself independent in 1664. He was captured by Aurangzeb and imprisoned but escaped in 1666. He sacked Surat in 1670, crowned himself as an independent king in 1674. He successfully extended his dominions to the South in 1676 and weakened Moghul rule while greatly strengthening the power of the Marathas.

SHIVANANDA, *SWAMI* (1850-1934), a close disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* 11th day of the dark fortnight in the Indian month of Agrahayana (November-December). The exact year of his birth is obscure. His early name, before he took to holy order was Tarak Nath Ghoshal. He was responsible for starting Ramakrishna Ashrams at Bombay, Nagpur and Ootacamund between 1924 and 1927. He also initiated a large number of persons into the religious life. On February 20, 1934, he died following an attack of apoplexy which deprived him of speech.

SHRADHANAND, *SWAMI* (1856-1926), Munshi Ram, as he was known before he became a *sanyasi* in 1917, was born in 1856 at Talwan in Jullundur, Punjab. He was a great patriot, social reformer, educationist, Arya Samajist and martyr. He led an eventful life. While leading a procession taken out to demonstrate against the Rowlatt Act at Chandni Chowk, Delhi, he stood four square in front of the processionists so that the Gurkha bayonets had to pierce his breast before they could open fire at the mob. The soldiers admired his courage and let the procession go through. Founded the Gurukula Kangri ; participated in Mahatma Gandhi's passive resistance movement, went to Amritsar after the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy (1919) "to wipe the tears" of the orphans and the widows ; organised relief work when famine broke out in Garhwal in 1918 and took active part in the Guru ka Bagh Satyagraha (1922). Chairman, Reception Committee of the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress. But when Mahatma Gandhi suspended Satyagraha

because of the Chauri-Chaura tragedy, he left the Congress. After the Moplah revolt and communal riots in the Punjab, he started Hindu Sangathan Dalit Uddhar Sabha, and the Bharat Suddhi Sabha. He also started the *Tej* (a newspaper) to further the cause of *Suddhi* and Hindu Sanghatan. He was assassinated by a fanatical Muslim, named Abdul Rashid in 1926.

SHRI JAGADGURU, *See* **GANESH DATTA SHASTRI**

SHURNOMOYEE, RANI, social reformer and philanthropist, the widow of late Raja Krishna Nath Kumar, Rai Bahadur of Cossimbazar in Moorshidabad. The Raja died at an early age leaving her in debt, but with the able and honest services of her council she was able to put the State back on to a sound financial footing. Uneducated herself, she subsidised education in the State. Students, widows and orphans, without distinction of caste, creed or religion, were the special beneficiaries of her munificence. In the famine of 1866, she got distributed more than eighty maunds of rice among the starving people. Granted a subvention for the building of a hostel for women students of the Grand Medical College, Calcutta.

SHUKLA, GIRIJA DUTTA (1899-1957), litterateur, author of more than ten books in Hindi.

SIL, MODHU (1902-1969), film and sound recorder, he was Fellow, British Institute of Radio-Engineers, 1952, and winner of MRIE award of Great Britain. *d.* April 3, 1969.

SINGH, ADY PRASAD (-1942), martyr ; *b.* in the village of Bangaon, district Bhagalpur, Bihar. Shot and killed by the police while taking part in a march on Belhev police station on November 26, 1942, during the Quit India movement.

SINGH, LAL PADMADHAR (1921-1942), martyr, *b.* in 1921 at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. He actively participated in the Quit India movement. Was killed on August 12, 1942,

when police opened fire on student processionists demonstrating near the District Courts, Allahabad, against the Government.

SINGH, *THAKUR* **MADHO** (1887-1925), martyr, *b.* 1887 at village Nimuchana, district Alwar, Rajasthan. Killed along with eight others by British troops equipped with machine-guns and artillery while protesting against the seizure of their pastures or grazing land.

SINGH, NITYANAND (1909-1943), martyr, *b.* 1909 at village Maheshpur, district Monghyr, Bihar. Killed on August 29, 1943, in an encounter with the police while taking part in an attack on the Sonbarsa Police Station as part of the Quit India movement.

SINGH, RAMBRIKSHA (1919-1942), martyr, *b.* 1919 at Ranipur, a village of district Gaya, Bihar. Was shot and killed by police while trying, along with others, to hoist the tricolour on the Arwal Police Station in 1942.

SINGH, SURYAMANI (-1942), martyr, *b.* Budhepur, district Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the Quit India movement and was arrested for his part in the burning of the Dhanapur Police Station. Sentenced to death and died on the gallows at Varanasi Jail in 1942.

SINGH, *MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR* **TIKENDRAJIT** (1858-1919), martyr, *b.* December 25, 1858 at Imphal, Manipur. He actively participated in the Manipur State National Movement against the British Government's interference in its internal affairs. Fought dauntlessly against the British invasion in 1891 and was arrested with his Generals, Thagal and Paonam Naol Singh. Was sentenced to death by the British for "waging war against the British Crown and abetment of the murder of European officers." Executed on August 13, 1919, at Keithal Achouba.

SINGHAD (1210-1247 A.D,), ruler of Devagiri, he belonged to the House of Yadavas. A great patron of learning and art. Saranghar, the author of Sangit Ratnakar, adorned his court. Changdev, a notable astrologist, established an institution for teaching this science in his domain. Singhad consolidated the kingdom and carried all before him in his war against the neighbouring chiefs. He erected a Victory Tower on the banks of the Cauvery.

SINGHANIA, KAILASHPAT (1908-1969), industrialist, Resident Director, J.K. group of industries, Western India Zone, Bombay; Member, Indian Council of World Affairs and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce. *d.* June 19, 1969.

SINHA, MAHESH PRASAD (1900-1971), statesman, educationist, and freedom fighter, he was born in 1900. He was a former Minister in Bihar and was responsible for establishing and running many public institutions. He later joined Congress (Old). He died of heart attack in the morning of August 10, 1971.

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA (1871-1950), *b.* on November 10, 1871, at Arrah in Bihar; a prominent lawyer, legislator, publicist, politician educationist and a humorist. He was rightly called the Grand Old Man of Bihar and one of India's best known elder statesmen. First President of the Indian Constituent Assembly. *d.* at his Patna residence in 1950.

SINHA, SATYENDRA PRASANNA (1863-1927), son of an old official under the East India Company. After a distinguished school and college career, he left for England in 1881 and joined Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1884; appointed Standing Counsel in 1903 and after three years, he was promoted Advocate-General. He attended a session of the Indian National Congress for the first time in 1896. President, 30th session of Congress held, Bombay, 1915. Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1921. On his death Srinivasa Sastri said,

"Baron S.P. Sinha, who passed away the other day at the age of 64 is the most conspicuous example of the distinction open on the official side to an Indian who unites public and private virtues."

SIRCAR, N.N. (1871-), an advocate; he was a great fighter for the cause of Indian nationalism and particularly for upholding the legitimate political rights of the Hindus in Indian society. His almost single-handed fight against the Communal Award will remain as an inspiring chapter in the history of Indian National movement.

SIRKAR, **R.K.** (1908-1963), pioneer advertisement specialist in India; founder-President of Advertising Club, Calcutta. He developed a unique technique of advertising commercial goods manufactured in India and was awarded the ISA Khatau Gold Medal.

SIROMONI, **RAGHUNATH** (17th Century), logician of Varanasi in the 17th century. He is well-known for his book *Didhiti*.

SITA, daughter of king Janaka of Videha, and wife of Rama, who married her after bending the great bow of Siva which no one else could at this marriage by contest. She accompanied her husband in the exile, but was abducted by Ravana, a disgruntled suitor from the *Svayamvara* and kept in his captivity in Ashoka Vatika at Lanka. Having defeated and killed Ravana in a mighty battle, Rama returned to his kingdom Ayodhya with his wife Sita but the wagging tongues of Ayodhya maligned her and demanded that it was up to her to prove she was not defiled by her stay in Ravana's Lanka. The high minded Rama with his exacting standards of justice decided that the proof if any, should be objective. He harassed her even though she was pregnant, and sent her to the hermitage of Valmiki where she gave birth to twin sons, Kusa and Lava. She returned to her husband Rama after fifteen years and publicly declared her innocence. Duty done, she still

could not abide the thought that her integrity should be doubted and put to the test. At her request, mother earth opened up and received her into the terrestrial bosom from where Sita had once sprung to life. Rama was now disconsolate and resolved to quit this worldly life.

SITAPATI, GIDUGU VENKATA (-1969), Telugu writer; recipient of Andhra State Sahitya Akademi award for Telugu prosody. Member, Telugu Bhasha Samiti, Hyderabad, and Chief Compiler and Editor, Telugu Encyclopaedia. *d.* April 19, 1969.

SITARAMAYYA, DR. PATTABHI (1880-1959), official historian of the Indian National Congress; *b.* November 24th, 1880 in Andhra Pradesh. He studied medicine, and settled at Masulipatnam, and started practice. Very soon his interest in politics began to outshine his devotion to the cause of the sick and the ailing. Elected to the All India Congress Committee. Editor of *Janmabhumi*, an English weekly, provided a vehicle for his ideas and feelings. Member, Working Committee. In 1939 he lost the Presidential election, to Subhas Chandra Bose. In August 1942, he was arrested along with Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders and kept in detention at Ahmedanagar fort for nearly three years. His *History of the Congress* is an informative and authentic account of the origin and development of the national movement. He also wrote: *Gandhism and Socialism, Gandhi and Gandhism*, and *Some Fundamentals of the Indian Problem*, etc. *d.* December 17, 1959.

SOMASUNDARA BHARATI, SATYANAND (1879-1960), noted Tamil litterateur, was born on July 27, 1870, at Ettayapuram, District Tirunelveli. He was Professor and Head of Tamil Department, Annamalai University. He wrote and published more than ten books. He passed away in 1960.

SORABJI, FRANCINA, a social reformer; an educationist, she worked for the starting of integrated schools for

children of all classes and communities. Finally, a social worker and contemporary of Mrs. Rama Bai Ranade.

SREENIVASA MURTHI, M.R. (1892-1953), litterateur, was born on November 10, 1892 at Mysore. Educated at Madras University, he retired as District Education Officer. He wrote and published more than 12 books both in Kannada and English.

SRI PRAKASA (1890-1971), statesman, journalist, advocate, educationist and freedom-fighter; *b.* August 3, 1890. After having completed his education at the Universities of Allahabad and Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1914. But immediately after he started his legal practice, he joined the Congress Party. Thus began a life of hectic activity rewarded by laurels and high offices. Member, All India Congress Committee, 1918-45. Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Congress, Committee 1928-34, Secretary, Indian National Congress 1929-31, the President, U.P.C.C., 1934-35 and M.L.A. in 1934 and 1945. He held several high positions including that of High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947-49; Governor of Assam, 1949-50; Union Minister for Commerce, 1950-51; Union Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, 1951-52; Member of Parliament, 1950-59; Governor, Madras 1952-56; Governor, erstwhile Bombay (Maharashtra), 1956-62. He wrote numerous articles and several books, the prominent among them are: *Annie Besant*; *Pakistan: Birth and Early Days*, etc. *d.* June 23, 1971, at his Varanasi residence.

SRI RAMANA, *MAHARISHI* (1879-), saint and sage, who started the quest, "Who am I?" in his disciples. And they thronged to this Bhagawan of Tiruvannamalai. He believed that "Truth" cannot be either taught or learnt, and that it can only be experienced and realized. His thought lives on in his conversations with his disciples who have brilliantly interpreted him in publications of the Ramanashram. He himself did not write much excepting for a few verses in Tamil which have been translated by the Ramana-Kendra

Delhi. He was a Vedantin of the Advaitic school and stressed the theory of Karma more than other elements of belief of the school.

SRINIVASAN, C.R. (1899-1962), made notable contributions to Tamil journalism as the Editor of the *Swadesamitran*. With Kasturi Srinivasan, he ably served the Indian press in various capacities. Held important offices of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference for many years.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI (1887-1959), journalist; Editor and proprietor of *The Hindu*, he was a son of Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, who had been Editor of *The Hindu* from 1905 to 1923. As President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference during the war years, Srinivasan conscientiously upheld the freedom of the press against all manner of restrictions imposed on it. He played an eminent role in the establishment of the Press Trust of India and in the management of its affairs.

SUBODHANANDA, *SWAMI* (1867-1932), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* in Calcutta on November 8, 1867, and belonged to the family of Shankar Ghosh, who owned the famous Kali Temple at Kali Tala, (Thanthania), Calcutta. His early name was Subodh Chandra Ghosh. He was greatly interested in relief work and during the famine on the Chilka Islands in Orissa in 1908, he threw himself heart and soul into the task. His was a very tender heart which was moved by the sight of distress and suffering through sympathy and identification. He was often found beside sick-beds nursing the sick at considerable risk to his own health. He was one of the first group-trustees of the Belur Math appointed by Swami Vivekananda in 1901. Later, elected Treasurer, Ramakrishna Mission. His love for Swami Vivekananda was next only to that for the Master. *d.* December 2, 1932.

SUBRAMANIA IYER, M.S. (1886-), journalist; author of more than 200 Tamil books.

SUDRAKA (4th Century A.D.), dramatist and a poet, he is well-known for his *Mricchakatika* or the Clay Cart. He is also credited with the authorship of *Padmprabhritaka*. It portrays the love of a thief. The style and diction would support the hypothesis which ascribes the play to him. Some critics are of the opinion that he comes next to Kalidasa in point of time and certainly only next to him in respect of the quality of his work.

SUKHDEV (-1931), martyr, *b.* at Lyallpur, Punjab (now in Pakistan). Active revolutionary and close associate of Bhagat Singh. He played a prominent role in the shooting of Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Lahore on December 17, 1928, and in the bomb explosion in the Central Legislative Assembly Hall at Delhi. The principal accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, he was sentenced to death. Executed in the Lahore Jail on March 23, 1931, along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru.

SULAIMAN, SHAH MUHAMMAD (1886-), former Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court ; on June 19, 1936, he predicted that Einstein's calculations were inexact in some respects. The Government of India financed an expedition to Japan for observation, from a vantage point, of the eclipse, and the expedition confirmed Sir Shah's prediction.

SULTAN TIPU *See* **TIPPOO SAHIB**

SUMAN, SHRIDEV (1915-1944), martyr, *b.* May 15, 1915, at village Jaul, district Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh. He actively took part in the Salt Satyagraha (1930), and the Quit India movement (1942). He also organized the agitation for popular representation in the administration of Tehri Garhwal State. Was arrested and lodged in the Tehri Jail. *d.* May 3, 1944, on a fast undertaken in protest against the inhuman treatment in the jail.

SUNAMAN, son of Ugrasena and brother of Kansa. He was king of Surasenas. When Kansa was overpowered in battle by Krishna, Sunaman went to succour him, but was encountered and slain by Balarama.

SUNDER SINGH (1889-), Indian Christian mystic; *b.* September 3, 1889, in a Sikh family. He travelled extensively in China, Japan, Tibet and throughout India and preached the gospel. He also went to Australia, Cambridge, Oxford and the United States to preach his ideas.

SUR, PHANI BHUSAN (1900-1969), anaesthetist ; Fellow, Faculty of Anaesthetists, Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1967; President, Indian Society of Anaesthetists, 1954, and recipient of Mcnamara Silver Medal in Chemistry.

SURA, a Yadava king who ruled over the Surasenas at Mathura; he was father of Vasudeva and Kunti, and grandfather of Krishna.

SURDAS (1483-1563), great Hindi poet, lived at Mathura, on the Jamuna. Wrote some 75,000 verses in Hindi. His best known work is *Sur Sagar*.

SURI, SHER SHAH *See* **SHER SHAH SURI**

SUSRUTA, medical writer whose date of birth is uncertain, but his work was translated into Arabic before the end of the eighth century. It has been translated into Latin and German also.

SUTIKSHNA, hermit, who dwelt in the Dandaka forest, and was visited by Rama and Sita during their exile.

SWAI JAI SINGH (- 1743), ruler of Jaipur, he also laid the foundations of the modern city of Jaipur and made it a strong kingdom in the heart of India. He was tirelessly benevolent and thought always of the good of his people. A patron of art and learning he paid Bihari Lal at the rate of one gold

Mohur per verse he wrote for the Raja. He was also interested in Mathematics and Astronomy. The abiding work of Jai Singh was the observatories he had built at Mathura, New Delhi, Ujjain, Banaras and Jaipur.

SWARN KUMARI DEBI (1856-), social reformer of Bengal, she was the sister of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. She was married at the age of 11. With the help and encouragement of her husband, she was able to discard *purdah* ; took over the famous Bengali journal *Bamabhagini Patrika* in 1884. She had the distinction of being the first Indian woman editor. Later in 1886, she started a Ladies' Association and was also President (1885-86) of the ladies section of the Theosophical Society of Bengal in 1885-86. Delegate from Bengal to the Indian National Congress session 1900, Calcutta, and was the first lady to do so.

SYED MOHAMMED, *NAWAB* (- 1919), nationalist Muslim, he belonged to the family of the mighty Tippu Sultan who had fought against the British. Sheriff of Madras, 1896. Nominated member, Madras Legislative Council, 1900 and 1902. In 1903, elected Chairman of the Reception Commit tee, the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Lal Mohan Ghose. He presided over the 28th annual session of the Congress at Karachi, 1913. Earlier, in that year he had been elected to the Imperial Legislative Council for a second term of three years, General Secretary of the Congress jointly with Subha Rau Pantulu, 1914. They worked together as Secretaries till the end of 1917 when Mrs. Annie Besant, presiding over the annual session of the Congress brought in C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer and Kesava Pillai. Syed Mohammed died of heart failure on February 12, 1919.

TADAS, TULSIRAMJI (1922-1942), martyr; *b*. January 19, 1922, at village Yawali, district Amravati, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942), and died of bullet injury he sustained when the police opened fire on agitators at his village on August 18, 1942.

TADPATRIKAR, SHRINIWAS NARAYAN (1888-1954), litterateur; author of several books in Marathi.

TAGORE, RABINDRANATH (1861-1941), great nationalist, the most highly gifted poet of the Indian Renaissance—literary, religious, social. and philosophical. In 1901, he founded a school at Santiniketan which later became an international institution called Visva-Bharati (now it is a'Central' University under the Union Ministry of Education) He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Relinquished Knighthood as a protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919. Though he differed with some of the points of Mahatma Gandhi's programme, he remained his sincere friend till his death in 1941.

TAKRU, ARJUN NATH (1881-1969), journalist; he founded United Press Agency in 1907. *d.* February 22, 1969.

TAMANG, BHAGAT BIR (1859-1921), martyr ; *b.* June 1, 1859, at the Gayabari Tea Garden in Kurseong, district Darjeeling, West Bengal. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921) and other nationalist activities directed against the British Government. Was arrested several times and imprisoned. Ultimately died in the Darjeeling District Jail in January 1921.

TANDON, PURUSHOTTAMDAS (-1962), national leader, started his political Career in 1910 by forgoing a lucrative practice as a lawyer during the Non-Cooperation Movement. Later he joined the Servants of the People Society. Was arrested and imprisoned several times in the course of India's struggle for freedom in which he played a very active part. Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1949-50. President, 56th annual session of the Indian National Congress 1950, Nasik. Member, Constituent Assembly. A staunch advocate of Hindi and cow protection. Made *Bharat Ratna* in 1961 in recognition of his meritorious services to the nation.

TANTIA TOPE (1819-1859), great military leader in the Nana Sahib's Army and later an important Commander of

Rani of Jhansi's forces. He was captured while fighting against the British in 1857 and was later hanged.

TAPASVINI MAHARANI, (-1907), actively participated in the revolt of 1857. She was the daughter of Narayan Rao, a feudal lord of the fort of Belur (Arcot South India). She was the niece of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi. In 1857, she was interned in Trichinopoly (South India) by the British authorities for taking part in the Rebellion (1857). After her release she devoted her time to the study of Sanskrit and the practice of Yoga. She continued to participate in India's struggle for independence till her death in 1907.

TARA SINGH (1885-1968), leader of the Akali Dal, born of a Hindu parents in Punjab. He embraced Sikhism at the age of 17 and adopted the name Tara Singh. His early life was a great struggle against poverty. After graduation he was appointed on the staff of a high school and thus the professional designation of Master (meaning teacher) stuck to his name. He was first arrested in the wake of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in 1919 in connection with a Sikh agitation launched by him and was released only three years later. Again arrested in 1930 at Lahore for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement, when he led a procession of 100 black-turbaned Sikhs from Amritsar to Peshawar. Like Mr. M.A. Jinnah who blandly asserted that nothing less than a separate state for Muslims would meet the needs of the case, Master Tara Singh consistently insisted on the formation of a sovereign homeland for Sikhs. When the Congress adopted the August Resolution, he advised his followers not to lend support to the Quit India movement. On the contrary, he exhorted the Sikhs to join the Indian Army in large numbers. Also he urged Sikhs to vote for candidates of the Akali Party during the provisional elections held in the spring of 1946. He did not believe in Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and was able to persuade the British Government that he should represent the Sikhs at the Simla Conference and not the Congress, which at the time commanded a large following

among the Sikhs. Maintaining that the proposals of the Cabinet Mission were grossly unfair to the Sikhs, he rejected them *in toto*. Till his death on November 22, 1967, he continued to be uncompromising in his demand for a separate state for his followers.

TATA, JAMSHED (1839-1904), founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, West Bengal; he was a philanthropist and endowed many schemes for the promotion of education and research. The Bombay Electric Supply Company is another company that fell ready born from the mind of this visionary and pioneer. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the foremost in the East, also owes its origin to him.

TEG BAHADUR, GURU (1622-1675), the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, he was born in 1622 in Guru ke Mahal, near Amritsar. When he became Guru, the Hindus were living under the theocratic tyranny of Aurangzeb but the brave Guru identified himself with the sorrows of his followers. At the age of fifty-three on November 11, 1675, he was beheaded by Aurangzeb for having refused to embrace Islam. This tragedy happened in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where a Gurdwara, in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur, was built in 1861. The existing building was constructed in 1930 with contributions from the Delhi Sikhs. He was one of the greatest of the great Sikh Gurus who made supreme sacrifices for Truth and Sikhism. His son Guru Gobind Singh succeeded him in 1675.

TEHAL SINGH (1875-1920), martyr; *b*. 1875 at village Nizampura Deva Singhwala, district Sheikhupura, Punjab (now in Pakistan). He took part in the Nankana Sahib Morcha of 1920 and died of bullet wound he sustained when the police opened fire on the processionists.

TEJA SINGH ( ), educated in England, he was the first Indian to be made Chief Engineer of the Central Public

Works Department. Much of the later building in New Delhi was carried out under his supervision and by a band of young men including Malik Akbar Hayat Noon and M.G. Diwan.

TEJA SINGH (1894-1957), litterateur, he wrote more than twenty books in Punjabi.

TEKAWALA, NATHU (1911-1942), martyr, *b*. 1911 at village Shertili, Mahad Taluka, district Kolaba, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement of 1942 and died of a bullet wound he received when the police opened fire on the demonstrators at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, on September 10, 1942.

TELANG, KASHINATH TRIMBAK (1850-1892), lawyer, judge, politician and social reformer, he is well-known for his deep knowledge of Hindu Law as well as for his contributions towards its liberalisation. He was associated with men like Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and Dinshaw Wacha and in collaboration with them, established the Bombay Presidency Association. Telang worked as General Secretary of the Congress for some years, but he retired from politics on his appointment as a judge of the Bombay High Court at the age of 38.

TENDULKAR, DINANATH GOPAL (1909-1971), scholar, photographer, litterateur, nationalist and noted biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, was born at Ratnagiri on October 9, 1909. He was educated at Bombay, Cambridge, Marburg and Gotingen universities. A confirmed bachelor, actively participated in India's struggle for freedom both as a Congress worker and a writer. He wrote extensively both in Marathi and English. Prominent among his works are : in Marathi: *Soviet Samskriti*, *Rashiyant 30 Mohine* (1943); in English: *Thirty Months in Russia* (1943); *Mahatma* (8 vols.), 1951-54; *Khan Abdul Gafar Khan*: *Gandhi in Champaran* (1957); edited *Gandhiji—75th Birthday Volume* (1944) etc. He died of cerebral haemorrhage on June 12, 1971, at Bombay.

TEWARI, MUKTI NATH (1917-1942), martyr; *b.* village Bahuara, district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942), and died of bullet wound he received when the police opened fire on processionists marching on the Bainiya police station on August 18, 1942.

THAKKAR, AMRITLAL VITHALDAS (1869-), also known as Thakkar Bapa, was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He founded the Harijan Sewak Sangh and worked zealously for the scheduled tribes all his life. After his death, a Bhawan was constructed at New Delhi in his memory and to carry on his mission there.

THAKRAY, KESHAV SITARAM (1885-), journalist and author; author of more than fifteen books in Marathi.

THAKUR, GOVIND (1925-1943), martyr; *b.* village Nandgaon, Palghar Taluka, district Thana, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Quit India movement (1942) and died of a bullet wound when the police opened fire, on August 14, 1942, on demonstrators agitating near the Mamlatdar's office at Palghar.

THAKUR, ONKARNATH (1895-1967), classical musician. recipient of Padma Shri and Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, 1964, he attended the International Music Conference, Florence, 1933. He also visited Italy, Germany, Holland, France, England, Russia, and other countries to give concerts. Vice-President, All India Peace Council. *d.* 1967 at the age of 72.

THAKURDAS SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS, Industrialist, economist, a guiding light of the Reserve Bank of India in its formative years;Member Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926), Member, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

THANGAL (1806-1891), also known as General; *b.* 1806 at village Thangal, Imphal, Manipur. He headed a movement

of the people of the Manipur State against British rule, and was sentenced to death for waging war against the British Crown and the abetment of the murder of European officers. Died on the gallows on August 13, 1891 at Keithal Achouba.

THIMAYYA, KODENDERA SOBAYYA (1906-1965), ex-Indian Army Chief of Staff, *b*. March 31, 1906. He was educated at Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore; Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. He was commissioned into Army in 1926 and by dint of his hard labour and ability he rose to the highest rank in the Indian army. He retired as General and later was appointed as the Commander of the United Nations Peace Force in Cyprus when he died of heart-attack in Nicosia on December 18, 1965. He took over command of UNFIC of Staff from General Gyani in June, 1964.

THOMAS, KURIEN (1897-1938), martyr; *b*, January 25, 1897 at Adimpamakad, Pambady, district Kottayam, Kerala. He actively participated in the National movement for responsible government in Travancore State and the Civil Disobedience movement in September, 1938. He died of injuries he sustained when the police opened fire at a public meeting in Puthupally, district Kottayam, on September 4, 1938, on the ground that it constituted a breach of the peace.

THOMAS, FAREKUNNEL JOSEPH (1895-1959), economist and teacher, author of more than ten books in English.

THYAGARAJA (1767-1847), musician, sage and saint, composer of outstanding devotional music of the Carnatic School. His compositions which number over a thousand and which are sung all over the country today are noted as much for their musical quality and technical competence as for their religious content which represents the melodic outpourings of an anguished soul in search of its personal God, Rama. As authentic religious experience of an Ista Devata, it is compa-

rable to Mirabai's. Also it is music at its best that fulfils *Schopenhaer's* maxim that all arts must aspire to the condition of music. In the South, three centuries after Kabir, the *bhakti marga* was expounded by Thyagaraja. This musical adoration mirrors his inner life as Kabir's does.

TILAK, BAL GANGADHAR (1856-1920), also known as *Lokamanya* and the father of the Indian freedom movement, was born in a Maharashtra Brahmin family on July 23, 1856. For the first time in 1897 the idea of complete independece for India was mooted by him in public. He was greatly responsible for converting the Indian National Congress from a body of admirers of the British Government which is how it had begun under Octavian Hume into rebels against the British Empire. It was on the firm foundation he laid that, later, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and other national leaders projected the superstructure of India's freedom. He acted as radically as he thought and in that sense, a true revolutionary. After having obtained his law degree in 1879, he gathered together few colleagues and with their help, founded the Poona New English School, the Deccan Educational Society, the Fergusson College, the *Kesari*, the *Maratha*, Anti-Cow Slaughter Societies, *Akharas*, Lathi Clubs. He took that remote forest sprite, Ganapat, at the chapel and made him an endearing God of the lovely crowd, under his direction. The Ganapati festival became a massive and truly social festivity. Modernism to him was not a negation of religion which became a useful tacitly communicative language in which to speak directly to the hearts of the people in the service of his chosen ends. The British Government found him a real danger to their growing empire, and had him arrested in 1897 and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. Again in 1908, he was tried for sedition, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and deported to Mandalay Jail in Burma. Was the moving spirit behind the famous Surat split (1907) in the Indian National Congress. He was the first national leader who suggested as early as 1905 that Hindi should be adopted

as the national language of India. He was no doubt the life divine personified, and he was rightly called by his countrymen as Tilak Bhagwan. *d.* on August 1, 1920.

TILAK, NARAYAN VAMAN (1862-1919), Indian Christian; *b.* Karazzaon in Bombay Presidency in 1862. He came of the famous family of Chitpavan Brahmans which has produced in recent times such brilliant men as Ranade, Gokhale, Tilak and Rambai. Literary and patriotic, he was also a prominent poet and like Tukaram, he felt a sense of mystic union with his maker. *d.* May 9, 1919.

TIPPOO SAHIB (1749-1799), last Maharaja of Mysore who ruled from 1789 to 1799 in succession to his father, Hyder Ali. During the best part of his political career, he was in nebulous alliance with the French against the British. Tippoo defeated the British in 1789 but made peace on the basis of the status quo. His invasion (1790) of Travancore, a State under British protection, provoked a new war, and in 1792 he was defeated by Cornwallis and forced to cede some territory. In 1708 Tippo rejected a British demand to disarm, and his territory was invaded by a force composed of British, Mahratta and Hyderabad troops. Tippoo was killed in the defence of his magnificent capital at Seringapatnam and his kingdom parcelled out among the victors. His name also appears as Tipu Sahib or Tipu Sultan.

TIPU SAHIB *See Previous entry*

TIPU SULTAN *See* **TIPPOO SAHIB**

TIRAKHWAN, *USTAD* AHMAD JAN (1877-) expert *tabla* player; he is a link between the past and the present eras of Indian music.

TIWARI, DULAREY LAL (1905-1930), martyr; *b.* 1905 at village Nunara, district Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and in

the agitation against land revenue imposed by the Government, the movement was led by his father. Arrested and sentenced to death for attacking and killing the Tehsildar after the latter had shot and killed his father, Shri Shiv Narain Tiwari. Died on the gallows in the Naini Central Jail, Allahabad.

TODAR MALL, *RAJA* (-1589), Army General and an able Finance Minister under Akbar. He made a survey of the empire and evolved a suitable system of taxation. He led an army that subjugated Bengal in 1575 and restored order in Bihar in 1580 and Badakshan in 1586.

TRIGUNATITANANDA, *SWAMI* (1865-1915), one of the disciples of Sri Ramakrisha; born in an aristocratic family of 24 Parganas on January 30, 1865. His family name was Sarada Prasanna Mitra. He organized the work of the Ashram so efficiently that he was deputed to go to the U.S.A. He reached San Francisco on January 2, 1903, and worked ceaselessly in the city of Los Angeles in Southern California, 425 miles from San Francisco. In 1909 the Swami started a monthly magazine called *Voice of Freedom* as a channel through which to reach many souls who either did not attend his lectures or who were too far away. He was really a great and a public servant in the best sense of the word. He was seriously injured by a live bomb which was thrown at him on January 9, 1915, while he was holding a Sunday Service in the San Francisco Temple. He succumbed to his injuries on January 10, 1915.

TRIPATHI, BHUSHAN (1613-), a poet who wrote martial songs in praise of Shivaji.

TRIPATHI, CHINTAMANI (17th Century), a poet in the court of Emperor Shah Jehan, he is well-known for his book *Kavikul Kalpataru*, an epoch-making work.

TRIPATHI, MATI RAM (17th Century), elder brother of Bhushan Tripathi, he is considered a master of the Hindi language.

TRIPATHI, RAMNARESH (1886-), litterateur; he wrote more than eighty books in Hindi.

TRIPATHI, RATNAKAR (17th Century), father of four eminent sons, Chintamani, Bhushan, Mati Ram and Jatashankar Tripathi, he himself was a well-known Hindi poet, who lived in Kanpur in 17th Century and distinguished himself in art and literature under Shivaji.

TRIVEDI, ATISUKHSHANKAR KAMALSHANKAR (1885-) Professor of Philosophy, Baroda College, for 30 years; Principal, S.B. Garda College, Navasari; author of more than fourteen books in Gujarati.

TRIVEDI, RATILAL MOHANLAL (1894-1956), litterateur, he wrote more than ten books in Gujarati.

TUGHLAK, FEROZE (1351-1388), king of the Tughlak dynasty, he was born of a Rajput mother, Naila, the princess of Abhor. He was an orthodox Muslim. He accepted kingship only when he was pressed hard by the importunate nobles. Pious and benevolent, he worked for the good of his people and abolished many taxes. He built canals and tanks. He set up hospitals, colleges, and marriage and employment bureaus. He started a postal system and abolished cruel punishments. He built a hundred bridges across rivers.

TUKARAM (1607-1649), Marathi saint and poet, *b*. 1607 in a village near Poona. In his life time he wrote 94,400,000 lines of verse. Some historians are of the opinion that Shivaji, the great Marhatha king, was one of his disciples and that he often attended religious discourses given by Tukaram. The death of Tukaram is said to be a mystery but generally it is believed that he threw himself in the Indrayani river in 1649 either in a state of religious excitement or because he was suffering from some incurable disease.

TULPULE, GOPAL VISHNU (1880-), litterateur; he was Professor of Marathi language and wrote more than ten books in Marathi.

TULSI DAS (1532-1623), a poet and reformer, he is considered to be the greatest poet of medieval India. Converted by his wife to the worship of Rama, he made his headquarters at Ayodhya. He lived in the reign of Akbar and wrote in Awadhi, the literary dialect of Eastern Hindi. It is in that dialect that *Ramcharit-manas* (The Lake of Rama's deeds) which is sometimes called the "Bible of Northern India" is written. He is author of five other long works—history, hymns, prayers, etc. associated with the life of Rama, and a number of shorter works.

TURIYANANDA, *SWAMI* (1863-1922), a blazing fire of renunciation, he was one of the closest disciples of Sri Rama krishna. "The happiness that passeth all understanding" belonged, in his case, to the highest state of Samadhi as his name implies. He was born in a Brahmin family in North Calcutta on January 3, 1863. His family name was Harinath Chattopadhyaya. Swami Turiyananda took great interest in the nationalistic movement started by Mahatma Gandhi and was anxiously hoping that they might bring better days for the millions of India who had sunk low "into the slough of despondancy" objectly under British overlordship. His chanting of sacred texts on special holy occasions was a thing to enjoy noted for its exemplary devotion and perfect intonations according to canonical prescriptions. He stayed three-and-half years at the Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama at Banaras where he passed away on July 21, 1922.

TYABJI, BADRUDDIN (1844-1906), a nationalist Muslim, *b.* Bombay on October, 1844, in a wealthy merchant's family with bias for foreign travel and education. After having matriculated from London University, he joined the Middle Temple. In 1867, he was called to the Bar and set up his practice at the Bombay High Court as the first Indian barrister of

the place where one of his brothers was also the first Indian solicitor. Judge, Bombay High Court 1895. An important Muslim leader of Bombay, he worked in close co-operation with Ranade, Mehta and Telang. His was a career, as Ananda Charlu said, "of sturdy honesty, of unflinching manliness, and of a patriotism, which no narrow, pietistic, sectarian considerations ever put any check on". Badruddin Tyabji's was an honoured name, ever associated with Pherozeshah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. *d.* abroad on August 19, 1906.

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UDAYANA (6th Century B.C.), king of Vatsa, he was a direct descendant of the Pandavas, the heroes of the *Mahabharata*. Udayana was a great king, and he is the hero of many Indian tales like that of Vikramaditya. His capital was at Kausumbhi. He ruled his kingdom wisely and his dynasty continued to rule Vatsa for some generations, but then the kingdom passed into the hands of the Emperor of Magadh.

UDHAM SINGH (-1940), martyr; resident of Amritsar, Punjab. While he was studying engineering in London University he shot and killed Sir Michael O'Dyer at a meeting of the Royal Central Asian Society in Caxton Hall, London, on March 12, 1940. Sir Michael O'Dyer, as Governor of Punjab in 1919, was responsible for the well-known Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in which hundreds of people were brutally killed and wounded. It is said that Udham Singh took a vow to avenge the brutal behaviour of the British towards his countrymen. He was arrested, tried for murder and died on the gallows in London on June 12, 1940.

UGRASENA, king of Mathura, husband of Karni, and father of Kansa and Devaki. He was deposed by Kansa, but Krishna, after killing the latter, restored Ugrasena to the throne.

ULHAS (1913-1969), Hindi film artist, his real name was M.N. Kaul. Founder-member of Cine Artists' Association. *d.* July 14, 1969.

UMAMAHESWARA SASTRI, PULYA (1887-), teacher and author; author of ten books in Sanskrit and Telugu.

UPADHYA, AYODYA SINGH (1865-1947), famous Hindi poet; his best known works are: *Priya Pravas*, *Bol Chal*, etc.

UPADHYA, BHAGWAT (1920-1942), martyr; *b.* at Bettiah, district Champaran, Bihar. He died of injuries he sustained when a military unit opened fire on a procession on August 24, 1942, during the Quit India movement.

UPADHYAY, GANGA PRASAD (1881-), litterateur; author of more than forty books in Hindi and English. Well-known among them are: *Vedic Culture; Philosophy of Dayanand; Social Reconstruction by Buddha and Dayanand*, etc.

UPADHYAYA, DEENDYAL (-1968), Jan Sangh leader; President of Bhartiya Jana Sangh till his death in 1968, General Secretary, Jana Sangh, 1953-1967. Murdered in 1968 by some persons while travelling in a train.

URMILA DEVI, sister of Deshbandu Das; social worker and a leader of women's movement in Bengal. She went round the streets of Calcutta selling *Khaddar* and denouncing the use of imported cloth and the habit of drinking. Arrested and later imprisoned.

URVASI, classical nymph from the court of Indra, mentioned first in the *Rigveda*. Even sages like Agastya, Vasishtha. Mitra and Varuna, were ravished by her fabulous and irresistible beauty. The story of her amour with Pururavas is first told in the *Satapatha Brahmana*. The love of Pururavas,

the Vikrama or hero, and of Urvasi, the nymph, are the subject of Kalidasa's drama called *Vikramorvasi.*

USHA, Daitya princess, daughter of Bana and granddaughter of Bali, she is also called Pritijusha.

UTRANKAR, GOVIND RAO (1917-1943), martyr, *b.* March 15, 1917, at village Patan, Distt. Mehsana, Gujarat. He was seriously wounded on December 25, 1942 when he tried to grab the rifle of a policeman while the latter was trying to shoot Quit India movement agitators. Succumbed to injuries on January 15, 1943.

UTTAM SINGH (1883-1916), martyr, *b.* 1883 at village Hans, district Ludhiana, Punjab. Freedom fighter and member of the revolutionary Ghadar Party in Canada. In 1914 he returned to India and joined the national movement. Was arrested as an accused in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1915. Was sentenced to death. *d.* on the gallows in 1916.

V

VAISAMPAYANA, celebrated sage who was the original teacher of the Black Yajurveda in the oral tradition. He was a pupil of the great Vyasa, from whom he learnt the *Mahabharata* which he afterwards recited to king Janamejaya at a festival. The *Harivansa* is also represented as having been "communicated" by him.

VAJPEYI, AMBIKAPRASAD (1880-), journalist and former President, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (1939), he wrote more than sixteen books.

VAKIL, CHANDULAL NAGINDAS (1895-), economist and educationist, he was Director and Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay Uni-

versity, 1930-56; Director, UNESCO Research Centre. He published more than twenty books.

VALLABHACHARYA (1478-1580), one of the founders of the Bhakti Movement in India, he lived a life of austerity. The phenomenon of Bhakti was, according to him, a miracle due to prevenient grace. In his book *Anubhasya*, Vallabhacharya divided all men into three main categories: *pravoh jivas*, *maryada jivas* and *pushti jivas*. Followers of Vallabhacharya worshipped Lord Krishna as an *avatar*. His sect was popular in the Deccan and Eastern India.

VALMIKI (3rd century B.C.), reputed author of the Sanskrit epic *Ramayana*. As the story goes, Valmiki was initiated into the religious life by the seven sages whom he wished to rob. After having meditated on and seeing and visualizing Rama's life with his own eyes, he started writing the *Ramayana*. Some historians say that Sita stayed in his hermitage after she was turned away from the palace of Rama so that she may prove herself. The epic of *Ramayana* throws plenty of light on the conditions of India in those days and the stage of civilization reached by the Aryans. The book is a mine of information on the sociological history of India.

VARADACHARIAR, KALADIPET (1876-1950), a musician of the Carnatic School, he had a profound knowledge of the grammar of music and his expositions were regarded as authoritative. He had some 80 compositions to his credit. Tiger, as he was also known, taught music in Madras and Annamalai Universities and at Rukmini Arundale's Kalakshetra.

VARDHAN, HARSHA *See* **HARSHA VARDHANA**

VARDHMAN MAHAVIRA *See* **MAHAVIRA**

VARMA, MUNSHI GANGA PRASAD, amongst those early patriots who graced the first session of the Congress. At the second session he was elected to the Committee appointed

to consider as to whether Indians be admitted to the service of the British Indian Government and report to the Congress. In 1906 he was elected to the Standing Committee of the Congress and in the interim period, he held many positions in the various Congress committees.

VARMA, RAMCHANDRA (1890-1969), author; lexicographer ; Editor of *Hindi Kesari*, Nagpur. His publications include; *Urdu-Hindi Dictionary* ; *Pramanik Hindi Kosh*, *d.* January 18, 1969.

VARMA, SHYAMJI KRISHAN (1857-1930), revolutionary and freedom-fighter, he represented India at the first International Congress of Orientalists, Berlin, 1881. He joined Bombay High Court in 1885 and was Senior Vice-President, Ajmer Municipality. He died at Geneva in 1930.

VARMAN, ISHWAR (6th Century A.D.), king at the time of disintegration of Gupta dynasty, he conquered Bengal and adopted the title of Emperor.

VARMAN, KIRTI (1065-1100 A.D.), great king and a patron of learning and the arts. An inscription on Khajuraho relates his conquests. He built the Kirti Sagar lake which still exists. Krishna Misra, the author of *Probodh Chandrodya,* flourished during his time.

VARMAN, MAHENDRA (600-625 A.D.), king of South India, he was a patron of learning and the arts. He waged successful wars against Chalukya.

VASAN, S.S. (1903-1969), statesman and film director' he was proprietor, Gemini Studio ; which offers facilities for the shooting and processing of colour films ; Former President, Film Federation of India and Member, Rajya Sabha. He came to the film industry from Tamil Journalism where he had maep a place for himself through his *Ananda Vikatan* a Tamil weekly, each issue of which sells over a lakh of copies. He

was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1969. Prominent among films he produced are : *Chandralekha : Nishan* : *Sansar*: *Paigam*: *Insaniat*, etc. *d.* August 26, 1969.

VASANIK, KAMAL CHAND (1923-1942), martyr, *b.* August 24, 1923, at Nagpur, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound he received when the police opened fire on Quit India demonstrators at Nagpur on August 13, 1942.

VASAVADATTA, (7th Century), princess of Ujjayini, the heroine of a popular story by Subandhu. The work has been printed by Dr. F. Hall in the *Bibliotheca Indica*. He argues that it was written early in seventh century.

VASISHTHA, celebrated Vedic sage to whom many hymns are ascribed. According to Manu he was one of the seven great Rishis and one of the ten Prajapatis. He was the official priest and adviser of the dynasty of Rama, the Raghuvamsa.

VASUDEVA, son of Sura, he was father of Krishna, and Kunti. He married seven daughters of Ahuka, and the youngest of them, Devaki, was the mother of Krishna. After the death of Krishna and Balarama, he also died, and four of his wives performed *sutee*. But according to the *Vishnu Purana*, he and Devaki and Rohini burnt themselves at Dwarka.

VASUDEVAN MOOSAD, KAIPPALLI (1888-), litterateur, and journalist, he wrote more than fifty books in Malayalam.

VASWANI, T.L. *SADHU* (1879-1966), saint and sage, he represented India at the World Congress of Religions, Berlin and founded Shakti Ashram, Rajpur. *d.* January 16, 1966.

VATSAYANA (4th Century A.D.), great scholar and philosopher of ancient India, he is well-known for his famous

Kamasutra, a wonderful book on the erotic art. According to a reference occurring in his book, perhaps he belonged to South India.

VED VYAS (3000 B.C.), son of a great sage Parasara, his original name was Krishnadvipayana. He is well-known for his great work *Mahabharata*. An eye witness to the events he describes in the *Mahabharata*, which is the biggest epic in the world, he treats of innumerable subjects using many minor plots within the main story. His language is deep, simple and effective and it shows that Vyas depended upon the spoken language rather on literary usage. Besides, *Mahabharata* he is also credited with having written the *Mimansa* and other works.

VEER SAVARKAR (1883-1966) *SEE* **SAVARKAR, VEER**

VENKATA KRISHNARAO BHAVARAJU (1895-1957), historian and founder, Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry ; author of more than ten books in Telugu.

VENKATACHALAM, G. (1891-1968), art critic ; Fellow of the Lalit Kala Academy, and Member, Executive Board of the UNESCO, Indian Division. Passed away in 1968 at the age of 77.

VERMA, MANIKLAL (1896-1969), Chief Minister, Rajasthan ; President, Rajasthan Congress Committee, 1951 ; Member, Congress Working Committee 1952-54 and Chairman, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog. *d.* on January 24, 1969.

VERMA, RAM CHANDRA (1889-1969), author, lexicographer, Editor, *Sanchit Shabd-Sagar*. Prominent among his publications are : *Manak Hindi Kosh ; Urdu-Hindi Kosh ; Shabdartha Darshan*, *d.* January 18, 1969.

VERMA, VRINDABAN LAL (1888-1969), Hindi writer; won Sahitya Akademi and Soviet Bhoomi awards. Author of more than eighty historical and social novels. *d.* February 23, 1969.

VIBHANDAKA, son of Kasyapa ; an ascetic who retired from the world and lived in the forest with his infant son, Rishyasringa. A sage of this name is sometimes classed among the great *Rishis*.

VIBHISHANA, younger brother of Ravana who was virtuous and opposed to any unworthy action by his king and brother even in the greatest extremity. When Ravana turned down Rama's terms and decided to wage war, Vibhishana allied himself with Rama Chandra. who received and accepted him as his friend. After the defeat and death of Ravana, he was raised by Rama to the throne of Lanka.

VIDYAPATI (1360-1475 A.D.), poet of Bengali and Hindi, was born in Mithila (Bihar) at Vispi, a small village. He is mostly known through his *Padawali*. Its language serves as a landmark between *Prithviraj Raso* and the *Ramcharit Manas* of Tulsi Das. The life of Vidyapati can be gleaned from folklore and from the works of the author. They go to prove that Vidyapati was a devotee of Sri Krishna and lived a life devoted to high ideals.

VIDYARTHI, GANESH SHANKAR (-1931), patriot and martyr; President of the U.P. Congress Committee, and one of the most selfless among the national workers. By his freedom from communal bias, he had endeared himself to all parties and communities. In 1931, while Indian National Congress was in session at Kanpur, he was murdered—a victim of Hindu-Muslim riots. While tendering condolence to the family of the deceased, the Congress noted with pride that a prominent worker of the first rank was found sacrificing his precious life in the attempt to rescue those in danger and restore peace and amity in the midst of strife and insanity. The Congress asked all concerned to utilize this noble sacrifice for promoting peace and not for vengeance and appointed a committee to discover the cause of the tension and to take such measure as may be necessary to heal the breach and to prevent

the poison from spreading to the adjoining areas and districts.

VIDYASAGAR, ISHWAR CHANDRA (1820-1898), scholar, educationist and social reformer; considered the Father of Bengali prose. In 1857, he prepared social and political opinion and had a Bill introduced for the legalization of widow re-marriage. Author of several books and edited many journals. He was responsible for starting hundreds of schools.

VIJAY SEN (1095-1158 A.D.), first ruler of the Sen dynasty, he conquered Eastern and Northern Bengal and defeated the kings of Trihut, Kamrup (Assam), Nepal and Kalinga. He was a Saivite by faith and built several temples consecrated to his deity. The temple of Pradyamneshawar was built by him. A lake was also constructed by him. He maintained two capitals, one at Vijaypura in West Bengal and the other at Vikrampur in Eastern Bengal.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR, S.V. (1880-1950), was a humorist who wrote both in Tamil and English. He wrote for *The Hindu* every Saturday and has to his credit a number of Tamil novels which were serialized by the *Anand Vikatan* ; *Rajamani*, *Sivaraman*, *Ullasa Velai* and *Sampath* are among his Tamil works.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, SIR T. (1875-1923), was a successful Dewan of Cochin and Mewar.

VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR, CHAKRAVARTI (1852-1944), also known as the jewel of Salem and one of the greatest figures in South Indian politics. *b.* June 18, 1852 in a respectable Shri Vaishnava Brahmin family in Chingleput district. After qualifying in law, he started his practice on November 20, 1882. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation along with one Ponnuswamy and others who were all convicted of having taken part in communal riots in Salem. In 1913 he

was elected a member of the Madras Legislative Council and it was during this period that he became an important leader of the Congress. In 1920, he presided over the thirty-fifth annual session of the Indian National Congress which was held at Nagpur. It was the biggest Congress session ever held and it was in this session that the decision in favour of non-violent, non-cooperation was taken. He delivered, as expected of the intellectual giant he was, a most learned address. In 1931, he presided over the Hindu Mahasabha and in 1932 he presided over the United Conference held at Allahabad to deal with the situation created by the British Prime Minister's Communal Award and the Poona Pact. He saw no good in the Cripps proposals and put his foot down at C. Rajagopalachari's formula, which gave tangible shape for the Muslim League's Partition proposals. He condemned Lord Linlithgow's repressive policy. He died at the sun-set on April 19, 1944. His last message to his countrymen was to "feel and think Indian".

VIJNANANDA, *SWAMI* (1868-1938), one of the disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* October 28, 1868, in a respectable family of Belgharia, a couple of miles off Dakshineswar. Before he took orders, he was known by the name of Hariprasanna Chattopadhyaya. He travelled widely throughout India. A great Yogi, he devoted his entire life to serving needy and poor humanity. The Swami entered Mahasamadhi on April 25, 1938, at Allahabad. The body which he gave up like a rejected garment, but which had been the vehicle of supreme spiritual achievement was consigned with appropriate ceremonies to the sacred waters of the Triveni at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamuna, in the presence of a large number of monks and devotees.

VIKRAMADITYA, CHANDRA GUPTA II (380-414 A.D.), one of the greatest Hindu kings of India, he was responsible for driving out Sakas from Ujjain. This brought his boundaries to the Arabian Sea. This also opened up trade

routes to Europe. A great administrator, he was a patron of Art and literature. Kalidas lived and wrote during his time.

VINATA, daughter of Daksha, one of the wives of Kasyapa and mother of Garuda.

VIR SINGH, BHAI (1873-), great Punjabi poet, he possessed a fine sensibility. Most of his poetry is an exposition of his individualistic experience but it is couched in such simple language that no one was left guessing. He chose themes which were suited to the Punjabi genius, but in his hands, they became colourful, sublime and individuated. His thoughts proceeded from a transcendental ideal through which his sensitive and cultivated soul sought expression. His poetry may not have social significance, but it is universal in its appeal and is in line with the poetry of the ancient sages of India.

VISHAKHDATTA (6th Century A.D.), Sanskrit dramatist, who is well-known for his political drama *Mudrarakashasa*. He was also a learned dramatist since he dealt with in his play astronomy, logic and other sciences. The play is written in a simple style and has an individuality all its own. The characters stand out as real and life-like, and the theme is convincing.

VISHNU, one of the three supreme gods of the Hindus. In the Vedas, he is a sober deity, but from 900 B.C., he grew in importance. He now has several devotional cults that worship him as the beneficent Supreme Being, superior to the creator Brahma, who was born of a lotus growing from Vishnu's navel. Vishnu is generally depicted in dark blue, crowned and seated on his throne, and bearing in his four hands his emblems, the conch, the discus, the mace and the lotus. His *avataras* are Matsya (the fish), Kurma (the tortoise), the Varaha (the boar), Narasingha (the man-lion), Vamana (the dwarf), Parasurama (Rama with the axe), Rama (Prince of Oudh and the hero of the *Ramayana*), Krishna (hero of the *Mahabharata* epic), Buddha and Kalkin (who is yet to appear

and will signal the end of the Kalyuga). Vishnu's mount is the eagle Garuda and his consort is Lakshmi (good fortune), whose major *avataras* are Sita (wife of Rama) and Radha (wife of Krishna).

VISHWAKARMA, NAGA PRASAD (1894-1942). martyr; *b.* August 21, 1894 at village Ahraura, district Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. Died of bullet wound he received when police opened fire on Quit India demonstrators at Ahraura Bazar in 1942.

VISVAMBHRA *See* **MAHAPRABHU, CHAITANYA**

VISVESVARAYA, *SIR* **M**, (1861-1963), great Indian who worked all his life to industrialize India. Chief Engineer, Mysore State in 1909. He also served as the Chairman of several committees, such as the Bombay Irrigation Enquiry Committee and Indian Economic Enquiry Committee. President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, 1941. For his meritorious services, he was made *Bharat Ratna* by the Government of India in 1955.

VISWAMITRA, celebrated sage who was born a Kshatriya but by intense austerity and *anusthana* raised himself to the Brahman caste, and became one of the seven great *rishis*.

VIVEKANANDA, *SWAMI* (1863-1902), great sage and social reformer. His original name was Narendranath Dutta. Graduated in 1884 and soon came under the dynamic influence of Ramakrishna Paramhansa. In 1893, he was sent by the Raja of Ramnad as representative of Hinduism to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. In 1896, he went to England and lectured on Vedanta. Next year, toured India discoursing on religion and in 1899 again visited England and the United States where he founded a Vedanta Society in San Francisco. His writings infused the modern spirit of

nationalism in several leaders of India who fought and laid their lives for India's freedom.

VOPADEVA (13th Century A.D.), grammarian of great repute, lived about the thirteenth century A.D. at Devagiri, and wrote the *Mugdha-bodha.*

VYAS, *RISHI See* **VED VYAS**

W

WACHA, DINSHAW EDULJI (1844-1936), one of the pioneers of the nationalist movement in the country. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Editor of the English columns of the *Kaiser-i-Hind.* He presided over the seventeenth annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta December 28,-31, 1901. President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1901-1902. Greatly interested in economic problems and distinguished himself by deposing brilliantly before the Royal Commission on expenditure. Wacha's best work was, however, reserved for the National Congress with which he was intimately associated until its break-up in 1907 during the Surat session. As a man Wacha was the very model of simplicity and earnestness.

WADDADAR, PREETI LATA (1911-1932), martyr; *b.* on May 5, 1911. On September 24, 1932, she led an attack on the Pahartali European Club at Chittagong. She arranged a safe escape for her comrades while herself took potassium cyanide and died on September 24, 1932.

WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN (1883-1969), geologist, Geological Adviser, Government of India; Mineral Adviser, Government of Ceylon, 1944; President, Indian Science Congress, 1942; National Professor of Geology, 1963; Presided over the 22nd Session of International Geological Congress, India, 1964. Member, Rajya Sabha. *d.* June 15, 1969.

WADIGHARE, JANGALOO (1920-1942), martyr; *b.* 1920 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. He died of a bullet wound he received when the police fired upon Quit India demonstrators at Nagpur in August 1942.

WARKE, NARAYAN (1922-1942), martyr, *b.* 1922 at Kalanakwadi village, Bhudargud Taluka in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. Died of wound he received when the police opened fire on a party that attacked the Treasury at Gargoti in Kagal Taluka on December 13, 1942 as part of the Quit India movement.

Y

YADAV, BALWANT SINGH (1883-1931), martyr; *b.* in 1882, at village Belhar, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the agitation against land revenue in 1930-31. Died of bullet wound he sustained on May 10, 1931 at Nagla Dhakan, while he was taken in a procession from Bharthana to Nagla Dhakan, along with other prisoners who were released on the conclusion of Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931.

YADU, son of King Yayati of the Lunar race, and founder of the line of the Yadavas in which Krishna was born.

YAJA, Brahman of great sanctity, who, at the earnest solicitation of King Drupada, and in return for the offer of ten millions kine, performed the sacrifice through which his "altar-born" children Dhrishta-dyumna and Draupadi issued forth from the sacrificial fire.

YAJNAVALKYA, celebrated sage to whom is attributed the *Yajur Veda*, the *Satapatha Brahmana*, the *Brihadaranyaka*, and the Code of Law called *Yajnavalkyasmriti*. He lived before the grammarian, Katyayana, and was probably later than Manu. He was a disciple of Bashkali, and more particularly Vaisampayana. According to the *Satapatha*

Brahmana he flourished in the court of Janaka, king of Videha and father of Sita.

YASHOVARMAN (725-752 A.D), king, he was the ruler of Kannauj. He was a great patron of Sanskrit learning and of ancient culture. The famous dramatist Bhavbhuti and Kumaril Bhatt of *Purva Mimansa* flourished during his reign. Yashovarman had cordial relations with the emperors of China and it is said that an ambassador of his was resident in the Chinese court. He fought many battles and was defeated by Lalitaditya, the king of Kashmir.

YAVA-KRITA, son of the sage Bharadwaja, who performed great penances in order to obtain a knowledge of the Vedas without study. Having obtained this and other boons from Indra, he became arrogant and treated other sages with disrespect. Later he was killed by a Rakshasa. Yava-krita's father, the bereaved Bharadwaja, burnt himself upon his son's funeral pyre.

YAVALE, VINAYAKRAO (1921-1942), martyr; *b.* 1921 at village Benoda, district Amaravati, Maharashtra. Died of bullet wound he received when the police opened fire on Quit India demonstrators attacking the Benoda police station on August 16, 1942.

YAZDANI, GHULAM (1883-), archaeologist; historian and orientalist; he wrote more than fifteen books in Urdu, Persian and English.

YOGANANDA, *SWAMI* (1861-1899), disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, his original name was Yogindra Nath Chaudhury. From his boyhood he was of a contemplative temperament. He was one of the contemporaries of Swami Vivekananda, and the first among the monastic disciples of Sri Ramakrishna to enter Mahasamadhi. *d.* March 28, 1899.

YOGIN-MA (1851-1924), woman disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, *b.* January 16, 1851 in North Calcutta from where

came many devotees and disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. Her family name was Yogindna Mohini Mitra. She was married to Ambika Charan Bishwas, whom she left in revulsion because of his intemperateness and consequent bankruptcy. She then came in contact with Sri Ramakrishna through Balaram Bose of Baghbazar, one of the foremost householder-disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. Yogin-Ma was capable of devotion to the deity in all its mainfestations. She was not narrow or bigoted in that way which many religious but sectarian people are. She brought this syncretism born of Hindu tolerance into the cloisters of the Ramakrishna Mission. That is how Sri Ramakrishna came to say of her once. "Among women devotees Yogin has the characteristics of a jogani." She passed into life eternal on June 4, 1924 at the Holy Mother's Calcutta home.

YUDHISHTHIRA, the eldest of the five Pandu princes, mythologically the son of Dharma, the god of justice. He is represented as a man of calm, passionless judgment, strict veracity, and unswerving rectitude. He was renowned as a ruler and director, but not as a warrior. When the cold war between Pandus and Kauravas was going on, it was Yudhishthira who strove hard to find reasonable and mutually acceptable solution that would at the same time be not too dishonourable to his side. But on the insistence of Krishna, he most reluctantly went to the battle-field of Mahabharata. After the great battle was over, Krishna made him the king and he most unwillingly accepted the regal authority thrust on him. However, after the death of Krishna at Dwaraka, he retired from the world. Yudhishthira appointed Parikshit, grandson of Arjuna, to be his successor, and the five brothers departed with Draupadi to the Himalayas on their way to *Swarga.* The story of this journey is told with great feeling in the closing verses of Mahabharta.

YUVANASWA, king of the Solar race, father of Mandhatri, A legend represents this son as being conceived by, and born of, his father.

YUYUTSU, son of Dhritarashtra by a Vaisya handmaid. On the eve of the great battle of Mahabharata he left the side of the Kauravas and joined the Pandavas. When Yudhishthira retired from the world, he set up Yuyutau in the kingdom of Indraprastha.

Z

ZAFAR, BAHADUR SHAH, was the last Mughal emperor of Delhi and a great Urdu poet. After the fall of Delhi, he was exiled to Burma by the British for his complicity in the rebellion of 1857. He died in Rangoon, unsung and unmourned.

ZAHID ALI (1900-1968), leader of the Khilafat movement; a son of late Maulana Shaukat Ali, one of the famous Ali brothers.

ZAIDI, QUDSIA (-1959), known as Begum of the Hindustani theatre, she was the first woman in North India who worked for the establishment of a professional theatre in Delhi.

ZAINULABIDDIN (1420-70), king of Kashmir, ascended the throne in 1420. Unlike his predecessors, he was tolerant of other religions. He invited the Brahmans to return and settle in Kashmir; they had fled during the reign of his predecessor. He removed the *jazia* or poll tax. He banned slaughtering of cows within the boundaries of his State. He was a great patron of art, culture and crafts. Zain had several Sanskrit book stranslated into Parsian including the *Rajtarangini* and *Mahabharata*. He himself was a great scholar of Hindi, Kashmiri, Tibetan, Persian and Sanskrit. In particular, the Shankaracharya temple is believed to have been repaired by him. The people of Kashmir still remember him with love and affection.

ZAKAULLAH DEHLAVI, SHAMS-UL-ULEMA (1832-1910), educationist, scholar, he was one of the dedicated band of reformers and intellectuals which included the poet Hali, Khuda Bux, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.

ZAKIR, HUSAIN (1897-1969), nationalist Muslim; pro-minent educationist, Mahatma Gandhi nominated him as the Chairman of the Education Committee which was appointed by the All India National Conference held at Wardha. Dr. Zakir Husain submitted his report to Mahatma Gandhi on December 2, 1937. He was also the founder and later Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia 1926-53. He also served as Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh; Governor of Bihar, 1957-1962. In 1962 he was elected the Vice-President of India. He was elected President of India in 1967, defeating K. Subba Rao, the Chief Justice of India, in a well-contested election. *d.* on May 3, 1969 in New Delhi while still in office.

ZIRE, BABURAO (1924-1942), martyr, was born at Chimur, located in district Chanda. He was killed when the police opened fire on Quit India demonstrators at Chirmur in 1942.

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